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Cleveland Firm Indicted; Nazi Casualties Deplored; Manpower Needs for N. E.

The World's Day—May 7, 1943

Washington: Cleveland Foundry Co. Indicted

Indictments of conspiracy to defraud the Federal Government and violate the Anti-Sabotage Act have been issued at Cleveland against the National Bronze and Aluminum Foundry Company and seven of its top officials. Attorney General Francis Biddle made the announcement. Charges detailed include conspiracy to deliver defectively cast aluminum superchargers for Rolls-Royce airplane engines being made for the Government. [Financial Page.]

Prompt abolishment of all 10 Japanese Relocation Camps, recommended by a Senate investigating committee, was approved by the Senate Military Committee. The recommendations call for application of the draft law to all Japanese residents, internment of all disloyal Japanese, and placing of loyal, able-bodied Japanese in supervised working areas where military authorities "consider it safe for them to go." [Page 9.]

Joseph E. Davies will leave almost at once for Moscow to carry a personal letter from President Roosevelt to Premier Joseph Stalin, the President said at his press conference. [Page 9.]

Soviet Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff called on Secretary of State Hull for a final talk before going to Moscow to report to his Government. He said he expected to leave very soon, and that he looked forward to seeing Mr. Davies when he arrives in the Soviet capital.

Building of community quick-freezing locker plants should be made possible by government release of materials, because the nation cannot afford to lose a single pound of food, W. R. Ogg, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, urged a Senate Agriculture Subcommittee.

A grand job, is the way President Roosevelt characterized the Second War Loan which provided $18,300,000,000 for the war effort, or $5,300,000,000 over the top.

Silver purchase policies of the Administration were rebuffed by House Republicans, in temporary control, by a vote of 194 to 159 against use of any part of the 1944 Treasury allotment for buying silver.

In Europe: Hitler Mourns Nazi Party Losses

Adolf Hitler, speaking at the funeral services of Viktor Lutze, Chief of Staff of the Nazi Storm Troopers, deplored the fact that the National Socialist Party losses in the war were so heavy.

Tadeusz Romer, Polish Ambassador to Moscow for the Polish Exile Government, is reported to have left Kuibyshev by plane for Iran. He is said to have departed shortly after the Russian Government severed relations with the Poles.

An outbreak of anti-Nazi violence in Holland which was met by the German armed forces has been mentioned in broadcasts over the German-controlled Netherlands Radio.

A blue diamond said to have been entrusted by Marie Antoinette to the keeping of Count Wlicki Walicki, chamberlain of the King of Poland, before her execution, was auctioned in Paris to a collector.

Swedish shipping, suspended since the Germans denied safe conduct to Swedish ships, is expected to be resumed shortly as a result of negotiations between Germany and Sweden, just concluded. [Page 1.]

New England: Manpower Needs Set at 500,000

Half a million additional men and women will be needed in New England for industry and the armed services by December, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, revealed today. [Page 2.]

Food and milk shortages turn private capital to investment in New England farms on a rising scale. Boom predicted by realty expert to carry well into postwar period. [Page 5.]

Fifteen motorists had coupons taken from their gasoline ration books today at an OPA hearing in Providence, R. I., during which they were charged with driving to Narragansett race track without ration stickers on their windshields.

B. G. Waters, Jr., today was named as Executive Secretary for Massachusetts, Salvage Division of the War Production Board, filling vacancy caused by promotion of John D. Orr to Regional Salvage Manager for New England.

Flour producers today became alarmed as housewives, beset by rationing of fats and shortening, cease baking cakes, pastries, bread, and biscuits. [Page 3.]

Sale of gasoline at 30 cents a gallon without ration coupons was admitted by a Lowell, Mass., man at an OPA hearing on rationing violations at the Federal Building today. [Page 3.]

Opposing the Hull Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in a minority report of the Ways and Means Committee, House Republicans said the program is inadequate to cope with postwar world economic problems. The majority of the committee has approved a three-year extension.

National: Railway Wage Dispute Continues

The railway wage dispute between 900,000 non-operatng workers and the principal carriers has not been settled by the emergency fact-finding panel sitting at Chicago, I. L. Sharfman of the University of Michigan, chairman, said a report on the 7,000 pages of testimony taken since March 1 will be prepared for submission to President Roosevelt.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived in Miami from Nassau en route to New York. The Duke said it is a business trip for both the Bahamas and himself. It is their first visit to this country since last December.

Hard-coal wage contract negotiations were resumed at New York with John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, absent for the third day.

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, warned against false optimism about the war in a public speech at Indianapolis. He reported on his recent trip to North Africa. The Legion's National Executive Committee heard charges that application of the Renegotiation Law is diminishing war production. The Legion's 1943 national Convention is scheduled for Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21, 22, 23. [Page 9.]

Americas: Wallace to Visit Mexico Next Month

Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, is expected to visit Mexico next month, according to Alejandro Buelna, chief of the Mexican Tourist Office, who has just been on a trip to the United States.

Canada: Governor General Visits U. S. Plants

The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, and his wife Princess Alice, on a tour of the Pacific Northwest have visited Portland, Oregon, and Seattle, Washington, inspecting war plants and ship production.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battlefronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Showers, Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:19 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:02 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 8:20 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:00 a. m.
Dimout begins Sunday at 8:21 p. m. and ends Monday at 4:59 a. m.

Retailers See 'Blue' Market For Customers

Dearth of meats and vegetables in wholesale areas forecasts 'poor pickings' for the Sunday dinner.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A decidedly "blue" market faces Greater Boston housewives this week end.

"I was going to say 'black,'" said one large retailer, when asked for a forecast, "but that's too suggestive—better say 'blue.'"

Certainly, no very rosy picture could be painted following a morning spent with retail buyers in the wholesale meat, vegetable, and fruit district today.

If housewives chafe and grumble at having to wait in line for meat, butter, or potatoes, or at spending endless hours chasing from store to store in an almost vain effort to supply their families—as they have had to do of late—they have nothing on the grocers, themselves.

Assembled Early

At an early hour this morning they began assembling from all parts of the city by the hundreds—your grocer, and mine—they were all there. Many used their store delivery trucks, which will explain to impatient housewives why the roast ordered yesterday reached them "too late for my dinner." Other grocers used their private cars, since all-too-busy trucks could not be spared.

The wholesale area was congested to a peak rarely visualized by those who never have ventured into the district. Parking rules, applicable to most sections of the city, were completely overlooked here as helpful police officers bent their shoulders to heavy trucks to inch them along a bit and make room for another to squeeze by.

Then come the line-ups. Like consumers eager to buy a few "spuds," and strongly reminiscent of butter lineups of recent weeks, the grocers—again, your grocer and mine—wait as patiently as possible in long lines, ever hopeful of being able to obtain a little meat for their customers back home.

No Crowding

"I'll raise that to $2.75," says one with a grin as he overhears someone mention a figure of $2.50, and bids hopefully for a place in line. There's no pushing and crowding, however, as sometimes too often happens among consumers. The grocers, many of whom have known one another in business for years, respect the places in line, and no one "chisels."

Finally, after a wait of half an hour or more, the weary grocer—your grocer, or perhaps it was mine—reaches the head of the line. "Anything for me?" he asks hopefully. And he gets a bit. Perhaps it is a side of beef. More likely it is a couple of lambs. Sometimes he's fortunate in taking away a box of bacon and a piece or two of bologna. In any case, it is far, far less than he needs.

Back to his truck he goes with it, and then joins another lineup at another jobber's. There, the story is repeated. Perhaps this time he's more fortunate. Again, he may

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

Allies Drive Into Tunis—Bizerte As General Rout of Axis Begins

United Nations land forces enter outskirts of both cities as German defense crumbles at all points; 25 Axis ships reported sunk as Allies seek to prevent escape by sea.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Allied troops have entered the outskirts of both Tunis and Bizerte.

One German report says French native troops have even penetrated the inner fortifications of the latter city.

The hour of final decision in Tunisia is at hand.

German defenses appear to be collapsing everywhere in the face of a combined American, British and French attack of irresistible power.

There are hints that a German "Dunkirk" is being attempted.

An NBC reporter attached to Allied headquarters has radiocast a report that 25 ships had been "sunk in the Tunisian Straits."

Other sources said 12 Axis ships had been sunk by Allied aircraft and 15 others damaged.

The news that the two last remaining Axis seacoast strongholds had been entered came first in a special announcement from General Eisenhower's headquarters.

Immediately afterward field dispatches told of smashing Allied gains in all sectors.

And then Capt. Ludwig Sertorious, German military analyst, came up with the report about the inner defenses of Bizerte having been breached.

Apparently both French and American forces succeeded in breaking through to Bizerte.

A combined French-American column had been reported within five miles of Bizerte early today after having pushed forward along the north shore of Lake Achkel, while an exclusively American column had been approaching the city along the south shore. It is not yet clear which of these two columns reached Bizerte first, but presumably it was the northernmost.

An NBC radiocast said American scouting parties had made the penetration of the outskirts.

A late bulletin announces the fall of Ferryville, supply and repair base on Lake Bizerte, eight miles south of Bizerte. It undoubtedly was taken by the main American column.

Extremely heavy losses have been inflicted upon the Germans at the approaches to both cities.

The Allied attack is being paced by one of the most powerful air armadas ever assembled for use in conjunction with ground operations.

Powerful air squadrons literally blasted paths, yard by yard, through the enemy fortifications.

A joint statement by the RAF and the United States Army Air Forces said:

"Because of complete air domination, the tactical air force was able to throw practically the whole of its weight against enemy armor and German defenses in front of Tunis, enabling our own troops to advance and capture all their objectives with a minimum of casualties.

Thus Allied airmen unloaded ton after ton of explosives on roads choked by the retreating enemy.

Some of Hitler's proudest German troops were on those roads.

It remains to be seen what measures the Axis troops will resort to if an evacuation is found too difficult.

The bulk of their forces in all probability will seek to make what has been described as "a Corregidor stand" on rugged Cap Bon.

Climax Reached:

Both sides were dramatically aware that the ultimate climax in the long, bitter struggle had been reached. General Alexander told his men in a stirring order of the day, "You will win this last great battle." Field bulletins spoke of Allied operations as "the payoff battle."

A German military spokesman said Axis troops were outnumbered 10 to 1 and that "the decision is approaching." And in Italy, Carlo Scorzia, Secretary of the Fascist Party, asserted cryptically, "Should we fall, we must fall with honor and dignity."

Meanwhile, the belief persists

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Miners now in Federal jobs, says Roosevelt, discounting strike in Government service.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—President Roosevelt declared today that the 550,000 workers whose mines have been taken over in the coal crisis are now employees of the Government, and he added significantly that he had never known a strike against the Government by Federal employees in his many years' experience.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked at a press conference today if a strike against the Government by its employees were permissible. He did not answer directly but contented himself with the answer that he had never known such a thing to happen.

Mr. Roosevelt advised newspapermen to discount reports of a break-up within the National War Labor Board over the issue of the "Little Steel" formula. Reports had come from the NWLB that the labor members of the Board were prepared to resign unless the "hold the line" order of April 8 was made "workable." Under this order the Board lost much of its authority to make upward wage adjustments to meet inequalities. Board members held a conference yesterday with James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization, where the warning of the labor members was given.

Mr. Byrnes was at the President's press conference this morning but made no comment. Mr. Roosevelt's advice to reporters not to exaggerate the incident was the only reference made to it.

Restive Under Order

Nevertheless, not only the United Mine Workers but other branches of organized labor are extremely restive under the order which, it is asserted, freezes war workers to their jobs and fixes wages, while the cost of living is still rising.

The Governing Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations meets May 14 and the Governing Board of the American Federation of Labor May 17, and the withdrawal of their representatives from the NWLB is possible. Without labor representatives the Board could not function. The situation ties into the coal crisis because John L. Lewis, coal leader, is, in effect, carrying the ball here for the other union leaders, while restiveness of labor as a whole strengthens the hand of the intransigent coal leader.

Mr. Roosevelt said definitely today that he regards the 450,000 soft coal miners and the 80,000 anthracite miners as employees of the Federal Government at the present juncture.

He turned aside the question of whether Government workers

Continued on Page 13, Column 2

By a Staff Artist

Last Act Draws to a Close

How American, British, and French forces are pressing relentlessly in on Tunis and Bizerte is shown by white arrows. The arrows fix the approximate positions of the various converging forces.

'Forward, Then, to Victory!'

By the Associated Press

LONDON, May 7—Following is the text of Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's "order of the day" to the Allied troops in Tunisia:

"Soldiers of the Allies:

"Two months ago when the Germans and Italians were attacking us I told you that if you held fast final victory was assured us.

"You did your duty, and now you are about to reap its full reward.

"We have reached the last phase of this campaign. We have regrouped our victorious armies and are going to drive the enemy into the sea.

"We have got them just where we want them—with their backs to the wall.

"That final battle will be fierce, bitter and long and will demand all the skill, strength and endurance of each of us.

"But you have proved yourselves masters of the battlefield and therefore you will win this last great battle which will give us the whole of North Africa.

"The eyes of the world are on you and the hopes of those at home.

"Forward, then, to victory!"

Germany Yields to Sweden On South American Trade

The Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, touring Sweden with a representative group of American journalists, continues his observations on Sweden, showing that country's increasing resistance to German pressure.

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, May 7 — Sweden's neutrality has won its first major victory and proved that Germany is no longer able to run every small nation "by telephone."

Announcement by the Stockholm Foreign Office that Germany has again agreed to allow Swedish ships to ply between Gothenburg and South America means the difference between hunger and sustenance to this northern nation.

It also means the day is past when all diplomatic successes are forged in Berlin's Wilhelmstrasse.

Outlines of the disagreement are simple.

About the first of the year, Germany raised vigorous objection to Swedish action in giving permission to two Norwegian vessels to sail to England.

Only Two Reached England

These ships are part of 10 which last year attempted to run the blockade from Swedish ports but returned when six were sunk and only two reached England.

The Germans claimed that the Swedes permitted the British to arm these vessels while in Swedish ports. The Nazis then refused safe passage to Swedish ships plying on the remaining supply line from Gothenburg to the Western Hemisphere.

It is an important point that in obtaining the German agreement to permit the Gothenburg traffic to reopen the Swedes appear to have made only limited concessions. At the same time, they have taken a strong attitude upon several other issues with Germany

Continued on Page 13, Column 3

Axis Abandons Strongholds As Allies Press On

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the United Nations Forces in North Africa

SOMEWHERE IN TUNISIA, May 7—The fall of Massicault only 17 miles west of Tunis carried the British First Army past the southern flank of Tebourba. German key stronghold eight miles northwest of Massicault, and forced Axis troops back into a narrowing coastal strip. The north flank of Tebourba is threatened by the continued advance of American troops.

The number of prisoners taken and the elaborate defense systems abandoned apparently in a hurry left little doubt that the Axis was surprised by the speed with which the Allies" all-out attack along the whole line developed, following the Americans' high-speed arrival at Mateur this week after German withdrawals ahead of them and the French in the north.

The combined pressure of the Allied armies, air forces and navies in the offensive launched May 6 should seal the fate of the Germans and Italians in North Africa and end the campaign that opened with the landings at Casablanca, Oran and Algiers on Nov. 8.

Axis Assets Dwindle

For the best part of six months the Axis has successfully exploited the policy of an offensive defensive, and on May 6 while the Allies were advancing toward Tunis the defenders put in heavy counter-attacks at several places elsewhere. But since the British First Army began to move eastward April 22, with the British Eighth Army then in position to keep enemy forces firmly engaged in the south, the defenders' assets have been rapidly dwindling.

They have been losing ground,

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Saltonstall Signs First Bill To Enable Vast Housing Plans

Governor Saltonstall has given his first legal approval to a complete legislative program designed to permit Massachusetts insurance companies and savings banks to finance, operate and locate by right of eminent domain vast housing projects similar to the $80,000,000 Parkchester project in New York City.

Signing of the first of a quartet of legislative measures by the Chief Executive is the first step in bringing great redevelopment projects within the jurisdiction of private enterprise after the war, according to Calvin H. Yuill, Director of the Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston. The bill specifically allows insurance companies to set up redevelopment corporations through which millions of dollars in private capital can be poured directly into the reconstruction of the State's cities.

Thus the rights of insurance companies to invest in housing are expanded from their present restrictions to small loans or group loanings to direct financing and supervision of projects reaching into eight and nine figures. The program even permits them to invest up to 5 or 10 per cent of their total assets in mass housing of the low-rent or medium-rent variety.

The right of eminent domain, extension of savings bank funds to broad-scale housing developments and tax benefits for private projects are included in three other legislative measures now before the General Court.

If passed in its entirety, Mr. Yuill believes, the program would place Massachusetts well in the forefront of the national effort to give private capital its proper place in the reconstruction of postwar Massachusetts.

While it is not possible for insurance company-operated housing projects to approximate the low-rent levels of public housing developments of the slum-clearance type, Mr. Yuill said the private groups could lower their rents to $10 a room a month, although the legislative program will allow them a maximum of $16 a room.

In other words there would be no direct competition between the government and private corporations inasmuch as public housing would be confined strictly to slum clearance, while private builders would go after the trade in slightly higher income brackets. In this co-

Continued on Page 3, Column 7

War Sets Stage in South For New Social Structure

Does the political ferment below the Mason and Dixon's line due to rising dissatisfaction with the New Deal presage a political break-up of the Solid South? The Chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, following a tour through the region, today presents the fifth of a series of articles on the Southern political and economic situation.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Almost before our very eyes, plainly visible in city and farm from North Carolina to the Gulf, the war is producing deep and disturbing effects throughout the Southeastern States.

They are effects which, many believe, already are laying the basis for permanent and far-reaching changes in the social and economic structure of the whole South.

On balance, these changes are primarily beneficial. They are tending to strengthen and to prosper the industrial economy. They are helping toward diversifying and stabilizing agriculture.

But the extent and speed with which they are being brought into being through the impact of the war make them difficult to assimilate and raise both immediate stresses and grave problems of postwar readjustment.

The full force of the effects of the war on the Southeastern States cannot be fully gauged, but it is evident that the leaders and the people of this great area are finding their attention and their interests shifted from a conservative agricultural pattern into new modes of living and working.

Already Louisiana, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee have contributed more than 500,000 men to the armed forces, and in the past year these States have witnessed the investment in excess of $6,000,000,000 in industrial plants, depots, training bases, and war supplies.

These are the first by-products of the war. There are numerous others of almost equal significance.

Hundreds of thousands of farm workers now have left their fields of low-subsistence yield for employment which is paying many of them more in a month than they had received in a year. A surplus of farm labor has been turned into a deficit of farm labor. Instead of the once-overcrowded rural areas, there are now overcrowded cities and towns. Many Southerners, to whom a $5 bill was a rarity, now view a hundred times that much as very near to commonplace.

In all, there are at least five war-induced trends which are

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And Speaking of Spuds

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—A young housewife asked Grocer Jack Brisboise for a peck of seed potatoes.

An hour later she returned with a platter of them—all neatly sliced.

"You've made a mistake," she complained.

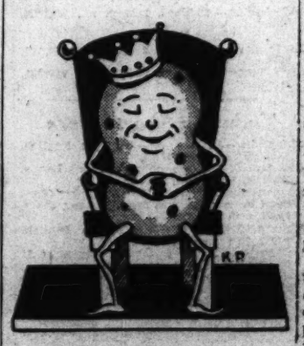
"I've cut all of these potatoes open and there's not a seed in any of them."

Bring Your Own

MEDIA, Pa. (AP)—"Steak and potatoes," ordered Philip Wagner, in a restaurant.

"Sorry, we're out of potatoes," the waitress said.

"Well, I'm not," said Mr. Wagner, producing two from his coat pocket. Luckily the restaurant had the steak.



Remember?

Half-Million More Men And Women Needed

Half a million more men and women will be needed in New England for industry and the armed services by December of this year, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, told an Army conference on more effective utilization of personnel at the Hotel Statler today.

For the armed forces this section must raise its contribution from 460,000 as of December last year to 750,000 this December, an increase of 290,000. War industries must recruit 203,000 new workers, bringing their last year's total of 1,268,000 to 1,471,000.

Agriculture calls for 46,000 more at its peak of this season. At the end of 1942 the farms of New England had 239,000 workers, and are expected to show the same number when this year runs out.

Where From

"Where are we going to get these people?" Mr. Smith asked of the assembled Army officers, and then gave his estimated source of supply:

Reserves of women not now in the labor market, 210,000.

Reduction in less essential employment, 200,000.

New entrants such as high school graduates, etc., 65,000.

Unemployed workers, including the handicapped, 25,000.

Going into more detail on where the expected 203,000 for war industry were coming from, Mr. Smith said retired employees would be encouraged to return to work, especially if they were craftsmen. Many employers will have to lower their age limits. Craftsmen as old as 75 years are being rehired.

While not advocating it, Mr. Smith noted that if the high school term was reduced to six months, that would add a million people. He pointed out the advisability of using Negro and alien groups already in the community.

"We must recruit and train more aggressively our handicapped workers," he continued. "Last year 6,500 were placed in New England by the United States Employment Service. They are doing a very good job, and some will stay permanently."

Then turning to the major source of new supply, the women, the War Manpower Director related that his organization had surveyed 1,900 war jobs and found that only 56 could not be handled by women. Women can be used on some better than men, he commented.

By December of next year 2,000,000 more women will be employed than last December.

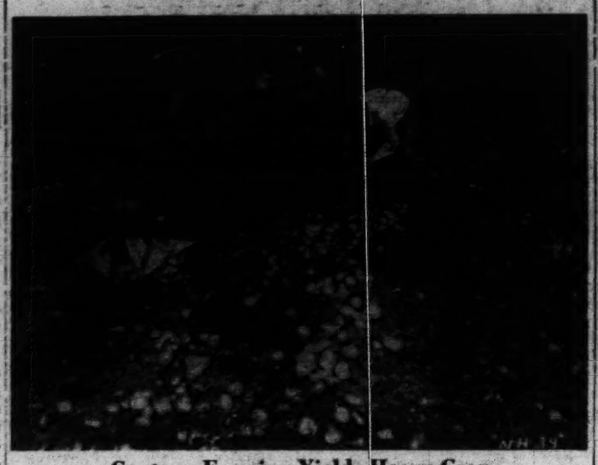
In Shipyards

"In Portland, Maine, we have 3,000 women working in the shipyards," he said. "I think the Boston Navy Yard has as many. The Fore River and Hingham shipyards are on the heels of Portland. Eleanor Herrick of the New England Ship Building Company at South Portland tells me that in many instances the interest of the women in the shipyards is better than that of the men."

New England is getting on with the job of meeting these drastic war requirements, Mr. Smith observed. During the first three months of this year, the United States Employment Service in Massachusetts placed 61,000 people in jobs, compared with 28,000 last year, an increase of 116 per cent. In March 9,452 women were placed, a gain over last year of 95 per cent.

"For the first time probably in American industry the market for common labor in some of our cities is getting as tight as for skilled labor," he added. "We could use 3,000 common laborers here in Boston, and the situation is the same at Springfield."

Potato 'Gold Mine'



Contour Farming Yields Heavy Crop

Potato picker gathering part of a bumper crop on the New Hampshire farm of Ralph N. Johnson, potato grower and soil conservationist, who increased the yield of his fields by shifting from the conventional square-field system to contour farming.

Farmer Points Way to Lift Potato Crop by Contour Fields

How New England farmers can grow more potatoes this year than they have ever grown before and yet not plow a single additional acre of land is shown by the experience of Ralph N. Johnson of Walpole, New Hampshire.

By changing the boundaries of his fields to permit use of contour farming and construction of a water-diverting terrace system, he has boosted his potato yields from an average of 322 bushels an acre between 1931 and 1938 to 392 bushels each year since then.

Mr. Johnson, now probably the leading potato grower in New Hampshire, bought a partially abandoned farm in 1930. Between 1931 and 1938 he planted an average of 50 acres of potatoes every year, harvesting a grand total of 111,842 bushels, or about 322 bushels an acre each year.

Although his was a sloping farm on top of a rounded plateau, he first planted potatoes in straight rows, following the conventional square-field system. By 1938, soil erosion had become so damaging under this system of farming that it was slowly but surely cutting down his potato harvest. Therefore, he decided to change his cropping system and rearrange his fields.

Threw Fields Together

First, Mr. Johnson hired a steam shovel to remove some old stone fence rows, making it possible to throw together several small fields and terrace them all at once. Then he bought a farm terracing machine and built six miles of terraces.

When the terraces were completed and contour farming methods begun, erosion stopped almost immediately. Mr. Johnson's crop yields began climbing, too. Since 1938 his acre-yields have averaged 392 bushels a year, or 70 bushels more from each acre than the average for the preceding seven years. Yet he has not increased his application of fertilizer.

Altogether it cost Mr. Johnson $2,500 to change his system of farming. He points out that the increase in yields during 1939 as a direct result of the terracing more than made up for the cost. Not only did he harvest 70 bushels more potatoes from each acre, despite the dry weather encountered that year, but the quality of his crop was improved. About 80 per cent of them graded United States No. 1.

Maine and Vermont Terracing

Soil conservation men admit that an operation like the one on the Johnson farm might be difficult for the average small grower to tackle, but say that most farmers need not go to such lengths in gradually shifting to contour farming.

Actually, farmers in Vermont and also farmers in Aroostook County, Maine, are building terraces, removing boulders from their fields, and shifting field boundaries by pooling their resources and renting heavy dirt-moving machinery through the seven soil conservation districts they have organized.

Agronomists and agricultural engineers say that farmers in the Northeast could achieve the record-shattering potato harvest they are aiming for this year without plowing a single additional acre of land. If all of them who now use the square field system on rolling or hilly land would merely change to the more productive contour farming method, as Mr. Johnson did, the Northeast could grow 8,500,000 additional bushels of potatoes in 1943 without using any extra time, labor, or machinery, the agricultural authorities assert.

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

A talk on "Ship Models" will be given by Miss Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A talk on "Russian Icons" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. Free to the public.

The New England Museum of Natural History will show two free films, "Sound Waves and Their Sources" and "The Cicada," at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

McIlyar Hamilton Lichliter will be the guest speaker at the Twentieth Century Association Luncheon at 1 p. m. His subject will be "The Arab and the Jew in Palestine, Syria and North Africa." The public may attend free the 2 p. m. lectures.

A recital by Charles Petremont, violinist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Under the auspices of France Forever, M. Rene de Messieres, Professor at the Faculte des Lettres of Lyon and at Wellesley College, will give a lecture in French on "La France obstacle essentiel au Pangermanisme," at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at 3:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 2

Today's FM Programs

W37B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—South American Soiree.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Music.
4:15 p. m.—Day Dreams.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Chat.
5:30 p. m.—Concert Gems.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music by Lavalle.
6:45 p. m.—"Uncle Sam"; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Kay Ivers & the Melodeers.
7:45 p. m.—E. V. Kaltenborn, News.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-Brooklyn Dodgers Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Yankee Starlets; songs.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—Post-War Forum.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes" with Basil Rathbone; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Red Kling, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Sports Program.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—National Federation of Music Clubs.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Ray Morton's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, May 8
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, May 9

3:30 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Planning News From Parley On Air Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Results of a two-day Postwar Planning Conference of leading industrialists held at Syracuse, N. Y., will be radiocast tonight, MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black continues as conductor of Cities Service Concert Orchestra and Chorus, with Lucille Manners, soprano, and Ross Graham, baritone, as soloist, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Saturday

The NBC String Quartet will perform Herbert Elwell's Quartet in E minor, NBC-WBZ, 10 a. m.

Edwin MacArthur conducts the Southern Symphony Orchestra, playing Henry F. Gilbert's "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes"; Mendelssohn's "Hear My Prayer," and "Charleston Suite" by Lily Strickland, NBC-WBZ, 4 p. m.

For the first radiocast program Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston "Pops" Orchestra, presents a medley of patriotic selections, "Halls of Montezuma," "Semper Paratus," "Army Air Corps," "When the Caissons Go Rolling Along" and "God Bless America." The orchestra will also be heard in Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance," Weber's "Overture to Oberon," Enesco's "Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1," and waltzes from Strauss' "Artists' Life." A special feature will be a musical quiz, conducted by Milton J. Cross, Master of Ceremonies, BLUE-WHDH, 8:15 p. m.

Brazilian Parade, a new weekly series presented in co-operation with the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs to inform North Americans of Brazil's war efforts, will feature music, drama, and interviews. Gen. Enrico Gaspar Dutra, Brazilian Minister of War, is first speaker. Conrad Nagel is guest narrator, and Tito Guizar, guest soloist, MBS-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.

Paul Muni will be narrator for Stephen Vincent Benet's "They Burned the Books," a dramatization of the burning of great works of literature by the Nazis, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

John T. Flynn, writer-economist; Senator D. Worth Clark of Idaho; Representative Walter H. Judd, of Minnesota, and Raymond G. Cranch, economist, will discuss Reciprocal Trade Agreements on People's Platform, CBS, 6:15 p. m. WEEI, by recording, Sunday, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Music by Verdi and Bach will be heard on the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir and Organ Program. The chorus sings Beethoven's "Reverence and Praise" and "Elsa Entering the Cathedral," from Wagner's "Lohengrin," CBS-WEEI, 12:30 p. m.

Robert Casadesus is piano soloist with the Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, playing Beethoven's Fifth [Emperor] Piano Concerto in E flat major. Howard Barlow conducts the orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Dr. Frank Black conducts the NBC Summer Symphony in the first American performance of Dimitri Kabalevsky's Concerto No. 2 in G minor [Op. 23] for piano and orchestra, with Leo Smit, as guest soloist, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

John Charles Thomas, baritone, will sing a group of songs in observance of Mother's Day. He will have as his guest Carrie Jacobs Bond, and in recognition of her visit Victor Young's orchestra will present a medley of Mrs. Bond's songs, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

Speakers on Northwestern University Reviewing Stand will discuss "The Truth About Refugees," MBS-WNAC, 12 noon.

"Is the Good-Neighbor Policy Here to Stay?" is the subject of the University of Chicago Round Table

England's battle against the "black market" will be told on Answering You by a rationing expert, a rationing-enforcement officer, and a housewife when the subject is discussed with American home-front fighters, MBS-WNAC, 5 p. m.

Four speakers representing the Office of Price Administration, the farm, business and the Congress of Industrial Organizations will debate "Rolling Back Prices" on American Forum of the Air, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Monday

Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, guest speaker at a luncheon of the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, will talk on "Britain—Partner in the War," MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week

Following are announcements of The Christian Science Monitor News Review of the Week in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 121 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Waterbury—Saturdays, 11 a. m., WATR, 1330kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Weekdays, 12 noon, direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.

New Bedford—Saturdays, 2 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

Pittsfield—Saturdays, 7:30 p. m., Sundays, 1:15 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.

Springfield—Mondays and Tuesdays, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Fridays, 8:30 p. m., WMUR, 610kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Mondays, 3 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.

St. Albans—Saturdays, 11:30 a. m., WWSR, 1420kc.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

Caracas—4:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YVBRN, 6.30 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—"War on Land"; Capt. Cyril Falls. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSO, 11.86 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RKR, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:30 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLQ6, 15.32 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks; Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKR, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 41 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSI, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy.
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents.
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

B. & M. Railroad Breaks a Tradition

R. J. Keller

Employs Woman Ticket Agent for First Time in Its History

Mrs. Lillian Bassett of Haverhill is shown behind the window of a Boston & Maine ticket office at the North Station selling her first ticket to one of Uncle Sam's sailors. She will work the late afternoon and evening "trick" at one of the local and commutation ticket windows. War and shortage of available manpower has forced the railroad to employ women ticket sellers.

Packing House Workers Join OPA Drive

Demanding the "rolling back of prices" to a level of September, 1942, men and women delegates of the C. I. O. Packing House Workers Union, Local 11, of Boston and Cambridge, appeared before State Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan of the Office of Price Administration late yesterday, and volunteered the services of the entire unit to aid the OPA in policing meat ceiling prices.

"It would be money in our pockets," said Harry B. Weiner, Business Agent of the Union, in referring to the "roll-back" demand. And he added that the choicest and highest-priced cuts of meat are today being fed into the "black market" by several Boston meat-packing houses.

"I understand that these packing houses sell this meat to someone who sells it to someone else, who sells it to the retailer at higher prices," Mr. Weiner added, and revealed that his union was in the process of securing evidence to submit to the OPA.

The union's offer was accepted by Mr. Bresnahan, who indicated the means by which reports of "over-ceiling" prices could be turned in to local rationing boards and to the Boston district office, over which he presides.

Matthew Matison, organizer of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers Union, CIO, also appeared before Director Bresnahan, and said that much unrest was developing among war workers because of the failure to stabilize prices as well as wages. He submitted restaurant price lists showing increases of from 75 to 94 per cent in food prices since last September in the downtown Boston market district.

Food Problems in New England

Food and Ration Hearing

Food producers, processors, wholesalers, retailers, and representatives of consumer groups in Massachusetts and New England have been invited to attend the hearing of the Sub-Committee on Rationing and Food Distribution of the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee. This will take place in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House, Boston, next Monday, starting at 10:30 a. m.

This is the first of a series of nation-wide hearings to be held by the Sub-Committee, which is headed by Representative Christian A. Herter, of Massachusetts. The purpose of the hearings, according to Chairman Herter, is to hear the problems of producers, distributors, and consumers of food, and from this evidence prepare legislation designed to solve these problems and provide a more equitable distribution of food for civilian consumption.

Extra Meat for N. E.

Assurances that New England would receive extra shipments of meat regularly to care for the current shortage were received in Washington last night by House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, (D) of Massachusetts, from the Office of Price Administration.

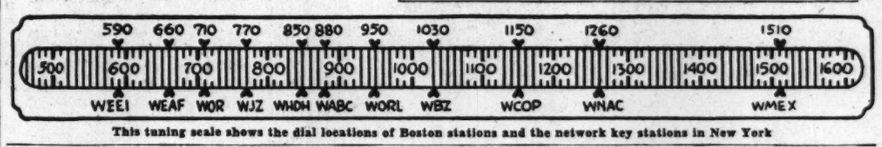
Representative McCormack disclosed that he had received a letter from Harold B. Rowe, Director of the OPA's food rationing division, which read as follows:

"This office has recognized that a meat shortage had developed in New England and has made arrangements for extra shipments to be made regularly each week in sufficient quantities which, we believe, will take care of the situation."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Thelma Jerguson, songs	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 Do You Know Ans'wr	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	"Do You Know?"; quiz
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game	"Do You Know?"; quiz
4:00 Pan Americana	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
4:15 Pan Americana	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:30 "Those Were The"	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Hal McIntyre's Orch.
4:45 Garden Almanac	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game	Tommy Donham's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:15 Date Book; Follies	Dick Tracy; sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Highway Patrol"; dr.	Billy Payne, tenor
5:45 The WAAC Caravan	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Stars in Revue	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports News
6:15 "Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	The Answer Man; quiz	Press Roundup; Sports	National Family Week
6:30 Walt Cassell's Songs	Bing Crosby, songs	Music: Chet Gaylord	News from Abroad	Light Classics; music
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Pete Herman's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge; Orchestra,	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Yankee Starlets"; songs	Richard Salinger, news
7:30 'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Kay Ivers; Melodeers	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Lest We Forget"; drama
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	John Barry, comments	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Kate Smith Show;	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	Park Street Church
8:15 songs; band; com.	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; Chet Gaylord Or.	Post-War Forum	Services
8:30 "Adventures of the	"Meet Your Navy"; mu-	"Hit Parade"; Mark	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Park Street Church
8:45 Thin Man"; News	sical variety show	Warnow's Or.; soloists	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Viennese Melodies
9:00 Playhouse; Zorina,	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news	Richard Crooks singing
9:15 'I Married an Angel'	"Gang Busters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	oratorio arias
9:30 "That Brewster	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Richard Crooks singing
9:45 Boy"; comedy serial	Orchestra; Variety	quiz show; Art Baker	show; J. R. King, m. c.	oratorio arias
10:00 "Caravan"; Jack	John Gunther, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news	News; Defense Talk
10:15 Carson, songs;	Gracie Fields, songs	Lou; music; guest	Sports program	Excursions in Science
10:30 comedy; or.; guest	World's Most Honored	"First Reader"; drama	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45 News; World War II	Music	Elmer Davis, comments	Musical Roundup	Victory Night Watch
11:00 News; Cecil Brown	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Frankie Master's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Songs	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?; drama	Milt Herth's Trio	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.
11:30 Jack Edwards' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Music Without Words;	Day's End; music
11:45 Jack Edwards' Orch.	Elmer Davis, comments	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies; Talk	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Dress Parade; Music	News Services	
7:30 'Hit the Deck'; news	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	
7:45 News; War summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"	News; Ruth Moss	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Music; Little Show	"Breakfast Club"	"As You Like It"; News	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott; food	"Spotlight Revue"	Studio speaker
9:45 Market Basket	"Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	"Musical Roundup"	Studio speaker
10:00 "Youth on Parade";	Musical Highlights	NBC String Quartet	News; Rainbow House;	Musical program
10:15 music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk	NBC String Quartet	juvenile program with	"Hands Andy"
10:30 Army Relief Letter;	Fishermen's Program	South American Way	Bob Emery	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Gardener's Clinic	Betty Moore, talk	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Mason
11:00 News; "Let's Pretend"; Nila Mack	Children's Game Parade; quiz show	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	Adele Bailey, stories
11:15		Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Melody for Meditation
11:30 "Fashions in Fashions"; Billie Burke	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	Ordnance Replacement	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45	"Poll of Hits"	Coast Guard on Parade	Training School Band	News report
12:00 Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Music at Noon	Army-Navy House Party	Moulder Views the News
12:15 Michael O'Shea	Bond Wagon Quiz	Eisenhower-Giraud; talks	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45		Golden Melodies	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 Country Journal	Air Express Music	Beverly Mahr, songs	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Country Journal	"Uncle Sam"; drama	Melodies for Strings	Ind'str'l Democracy Conf.	Italian Melodies
1:30 News Service	Sunny Days; musicale	All Out for Victory	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands
1:45 Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands
2:00 News; Vera K. Dean	Victory Varieties	Roy Shield and Company	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15 College Glee Club	Victory Varieties	Roy Shield Company	Dodgers baseball game	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30 Spirit of '43	Victory Varieties	Sports program	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Leatherneck Parade
2:45 Spirit of '43	Victory Varieties	Sports program	Dodgers baseball game	News Service
3:00 'Of Men and Books';	Little Concert	Air Force Military Band	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Hawaiian Music
3:15 Prof. J. Frederick	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Air Force Military Band	Dodgers baseball game	Popular songs
3:30 F. C. B. Detroit	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News; Walpole Salute	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 F. C. B. Detroit	Treasury Star Parade	Saturday Serenade	Dodgers baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 Report from London	Saturday Concert; Josef	Southern Symphony Or.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
4:15 Sports program	Stopak's Orchestra;	Edwin MacArthur, cond.	Sports Comments	Bing Crosby, songs
4:30 United We Stand	guest soloists	Minstrel Melodies	Brazilian Parade; music;	Alvino Rey's Orchestra
4:45 We Stand; Music	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	drama; speakers	Cab Calloway's Orch.
5:00 U. S. Navy Band	Saturday Afternoon	Dramatic sketch	Sports program	Will Bradley's Orchestra
5:15 U. S. Navy Band	Revue; Horace Heidt's	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
5:30 Studio Speaker	Orchestra	Weatherman's Chorus	Sports Matinee	Henry Busse's Orchestra
5:45 Bobby Tucker, songs	Sol Lewis, County Editor	Adventures in Research	Elmer Davis, comments	News reports
6:00 News; Comments	Sportscast; Music	Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Stories
6:15 Drama; Hollywood	Newscast	Garden Gossip; speaker	Press Roundup; Sports	Light Classics; music
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	A. Templeton; "Fighting	"Adventures of Nero	William Ewing, talk	Treasury Star Parade
6:45 Bill Elliott, songs	for Home; orchestra	Wolfe"; drama	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 Report to Nation	Pete Herman's Orchestra	'They Burned the Books';	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory"
7:15 Report to Nation	Message of Israel	Paul Muni, narrator	London; variety show	News Service
7:30 Bob Hawk; "Thanks	Message of Israel	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Concert Album	Jewish Music Festival
7:45 to the Yanks"	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lane, news	Victory Day; Servicemen
8:00 Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news	"Abie's Irish Rose";	Treasury Star Parade	Ann Hicro, pianist
8:15 Crumit; quiz	Boston "Pops" Orch.	comedy serial	Velma Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	Truth or Consequences;	Upton Close, comments	Uncle Bill; talk
8:45 Hobby Lobby; News	Boston "Pops" Orch.	Ralph Edwards, cond.	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Uncle Bill; talk
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Arthur Fiedler, cond.	National Barn Dance;	Theater; Marion Claire;	Classical Album; Mendels-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Edward Tomlinson, news	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	Thomas L. Thomas;	sohn's Symphony No. 3
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Dance orchestra	"Can You Top This?";	Henry Weber's Orches-	Classical Album; Mendels-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Orch.; "Meet America"	comedy quiz	tra; chorus; speaker	sohn's Symphony No. 3
10:00 Serenade"; music	John Gunther, news	Sports Newsreel	Network Sports	News Service
10:15 Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Greene's Orch.	Newsreel of the Air	Network Sports	Todd Grant, news
10:30 O'Brien; D. Dickson	Stars in Revue	Dance orchestra	Network Sports	Religious program
10:45 News; World War II	Pat Sands' Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Network Sports	Religious program
11:00 News; Major Eliot	John Kirby's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Victory Night Watch
11:15 Rideout; Jack Ed-	Newscast	What Can I Do?; drama	Richard Himber's Orch.	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30 wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End; music
11:45 Works of Music	Sportscast; News	Music You Want	Marine Corps Show	Music; News

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Showers, Warmer

Boston and Vicinity: Warmer tonight than last night; scattered light showers late this afternoon and evening; moderate temperature Saturday morning; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Intermittent light showers tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island: Scattered light showers this evening and Saturday morning, warmer tonight.

Vermont: Scattered light showers this evening and Saturday morning; warmer tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:23 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 3:33 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

World Peace Foundation Is Research Help

In an old patrician residence on Beacon Hill, is an institution which is playing a surprisingly important role in events of today. The World Peace Foundation has long been known to Bostonians, but few realize the present scope and importance of its activity.

News analysts and commentators are routine callers at 40 Mt. Vernon Street, the headquarters, for reference material. Women from small towns over the country write in for advice about their club programs on foreign affairs. Leaders of civic discussion groups and professors go there to assemble information. And from its shelves students gather the material for a thesis.

Nearly all the major colleges and libraries of the country have standing orders for all the Foundation's publications. About 60 per cent of its sales go to them. Within the past year the demand from small libraries and high schools has been increasing.

The World Peace Foundation sponsors no political action and exerts no political pressure. The terms of its endowment forbid that. It is strictly an educational institution.

Three Decades Ago

Started more than 30 years ago, this institution, endowed by Edwin Ginn, Boston publisher, was a pioneer in planning for international peace. All during those decades when isolation and appeasement ideas held sway, and the public had little interest in foreign problems, the work of this institution, nevertheless, went forward. Today the nation is reaping the fruit of those years of labor.

A series of volumes compiling all the official documents bearing on American foreign policy has proved valuable. Much research work was necessary to produce this. Bulletins of the State Department were searched for items dealing with our foreign policy. The significant foreign transactions of all agencies of the government, such as the Departments of Agriculture, Treasury, War and Navy, and the Bureau of War Information, were collected. Also assembled were texts of treaties and agreements between the United Nations concerning postwar problems.

This collection is kept as nearly up to date as possible, and is considered by the State Department a "must have," because it is the only source that provides a complete picture of our foreign connections. Also, since editions are sent to most of the libraries, writers, editors, teachers, and so on, are able to consult it for the latest important speeches, notes and agreements.

Coming out in May is a volume giving the speechces and public statements of the leaders of the United Nations.

A year and a half ago, the question of what should be done with Germany after the war was tackled The aim was to find the solution and to simplify the complexities before it comes to the public for decision.

Six Conferences

A series of six conferences has been held. At each conference an expert on the particular angle to be discussed during that session was asked to present his views. Attending this series at various times were representatives from the State Department and other government agencies, and specialists in different fields of economics and political science. The results of these conferences are now being assembled. Conferences on what to do with Japan after the war have also been started.

The Foundation originates most of its publications. A committee tries to anticipate the country's need for certain information, tries to figure out what questions are going to arise, and then tries to have the answers ready. It surveys a field, notes a subject that needs to be analyzed, and then commissions an expert to study it and write his findings. Thus much information is provided which otherwise could not be obtained.

An interesting illustration of this is the recent book by Paul M. A. Linebarger of Duke University, called the "China of Chiang K'ai Shek," a study of the political makeup of China today, and the only one on the subject. To write this, Mr. Linebarger made a special trip to China.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

We're Passing Ammunition to Fight Moths
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Millers Sifting Cause of Drop In Flour Sales

CHICAGO, May 7 (AP)—The average housewife, beset by rationing of fats and shortening, has placed her cookbook on the shelf and ended her efforts with home-baked cakes, pastries, bread, and biscuits—causing flour producers to become alarmed.

W. F. Keepers, Educational Director of the Wheat Flour Institute, said his organization, a trade association of millers, had been deluged with nation-wide complaints from manufacturers of so-called family flour, which is used in home baking.

Although Mr. Keepers would not make any estimate on the slump in sales, the Northwestern Miller, a trade publication, said movement from grocers' shelves in some instances was off as much as 60 per cent from a year ago. About 45 per cent of all flour made is of the "family" type, Mr. Keepers estimated.

Representatives of milling associations are meeting regularly with the Office of Price Administration, Mr. Keepers said, to devise a plan which would break the log jam in family flour sales. One suggestion, according to Keepers, was that housewives should be granted extra ration points with every 25-pound purchase of flour.

Mr. Keepers admitted the slump in sales since the end of March, when rationing went into effect, was "a completely unexpected" development which he attributed to the desire of most housewives to spend their limited points upon meat, rather than upon lard, vegetable oils, and similar shortenings needed in baking. In the South, where hot biscuits long have been a favorite at every meal, the sales slump is particularly marked, he said.

Because the Government has emphasized the need for eating more cereal foods—flour is such a food—while meat, butter, and poultry become scarcer, Mr. Keepers said he was confident the OPA would act to increase flour sales, although he could not say what form such action might take.

Bushnell Seeks Cleared Records Affecting Himself

Preliminary to opening of the Superior Court hearing on the cases of Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty and six other high Boston police officials, Massachusetts Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell yesterday moved to have stricken from court records the bulk of charges made against him by the defendants in motions to quash a conspiracy indictment against them. The hearing is scheduled to open on Monday.

The indictment had been returned against the defendants on March 27 by the Suffolk County Grand Jury after extended investigations of gambling in Boston. The defendants, on April 6, filed motions to quash the conspiracy indictment, charging, among a number of things, that the indictment is invalid because the proceedings of the Grand Jury in reference to the indictment were not kept secret in accordance with the law; that the Attorney General coerced the Grand Jury, and that there was unwarranted publicity given to the proceedings of the Grand Jury in connection with the indictment.

In addition to Commissioner Timilty the other officers indicted are: Superintendent of Police Edward W. Fallon; Deputy Superintendents John M. Anderson and James R. Claffin; Captains John A. Dorsey and Edward J. Keating, and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

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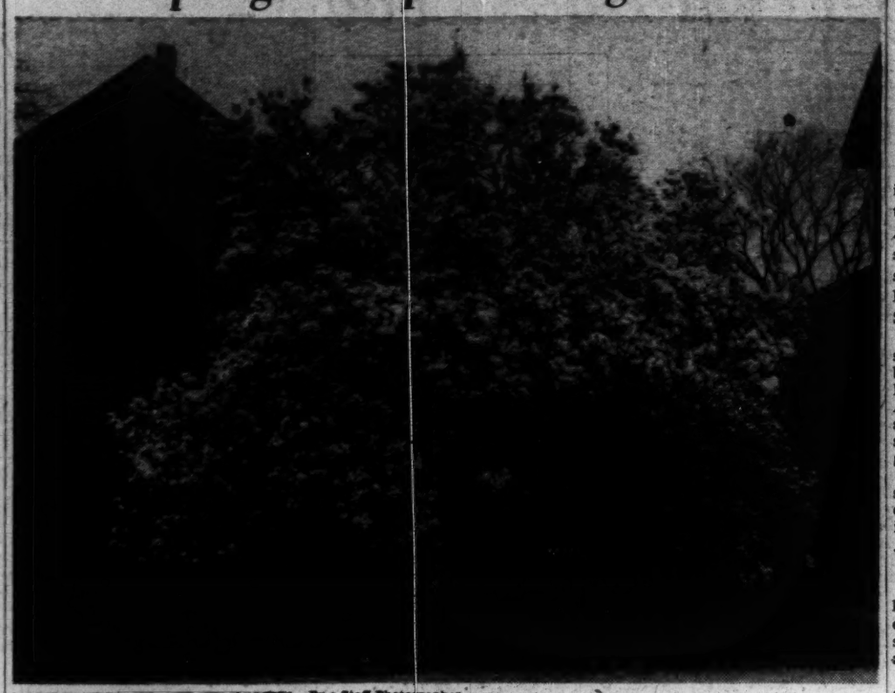

By a Staff Photographer

'Old Magnolia' in Dorchester

Top: Regarded as one of the handsomest magnolia trees this side of Georgia, this 35-year-old beauty is now in full bloom, delighting thousands of passers-by with its delicate, pink blossoms. The "Old Magnolia" is located in Dorchester at the home of Dr. F. P. Russell, 396 Adams Street, corner of Victory Road. Bottom: Little June Ann Casey can't resist the desire to pluck one of the blossoms, perhaps to take it home for Mother's Day.

Coakley Libel Suit Comes Up In U. S. Court

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., today took under advisement a motion to quash the $100,000 libel suit of former Governor's Councillor Daniel H. Coakley against the Frank A. Munsey Company, New York publishers. The motion was made on the grounds of improper service of the suit on an advertising solicitor.

The libel action was brought in the Suffolk Superior Court last March, and was then transferred to the Federal Court, where it came up today. The suit is based on an article published in the February, 1942, issue of Flynn's Detective Magazine.

Testifying today in Federal Court, Tilton S. Bell of Milton said that he had been an advertising solicitor for the publication up to January, 1942, and that notice of the suit was served on him. Mr. Bell said that the Munsey Company went out of business the end of last year, and is now in the process of liquidation.

Next Winter's Oil Figures Coming

William E. Callahan, Manager of the tank car section, Car Service Division, of the Association of American Railroads, will tell New England oil men next Wednesday how much fuel oil the railroads can and will deliver next winter to this area.

Chief speaker at the second industry meeting and luncheon of the Oil Heat Institute of New England at the Hotel Statler, Mr. Callahan will discuss the number of barrels of petroleum products New England can expect next winter.

Meat Dealer Admits Guilt in U. S. Case

Moses B. Hurwitz of Brighton, wholesale meat dealer, who was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on charges of selling beef at wholesale above the ceiling prices, changed his plea of not guilty to guilty previous to going to trial before Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Federal Court yesterday. He is to be sentenced next Thursday.

Two co-defendants, Hyman G. Hurwitz of Brighton and Mitchell Apkon of Brookline, were freed when indictments against them were nol-prossed by Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, who said neither was directly concerned with the sales of meat.

Daniel Tyler

Daniel Tyler, of Brookline, former shoe manufacturer, who passed on yesterday, had latterly been associated with the Ganse-King Estate Service. A native of Portland, Maine, Mr. Tyler had dwelt in Brookline since the age of 10 years and was graduated from Brookline High School.

He entered the shoe business at the age of 18 with Robbins, Kellogg & Co., of Pittsfield. Ten years later he became associated with Perkins Linscott Company which, in 1906, was reorganized as the Linscott-Tyler-Wilson Company. He was president of the firm, a Boston company with plant at Rochester, N. H., from 1922 to 1932, when he retired from the shoe business. He was also president of the Galt Block Warehouse Company, and president and treasurer of the Tyler Realty Company, both of Portland.

Retailers See 'Blue' Market For Housewives on Saturday

Continued from Page 1

get nothing at all. If the lines move fast, it's a bad sign. "Try tomorrow, we'll try to do something for you," he's told. And then off to another lineup. Thus, he makes the rounds.

Early Loads Gone

Time was when a grocer drove down to the wholesale district, reaching there about 6:30 in the morning. A call or two, and he had his load of meat. A swing around the corner into the fruit and vegetable market, and he completed the load and was back to his store with fresh merchandise by 8:30, ready for the day's trade. Today, if he's back by noon, he's done well.

Some wholesalers this morning had refrigerators full of meat—all wrapped and tagged for the Government. Those who had any meat at all for civilian consumption had tagged it hours before for the retailers—a little for this one, a little for that one—as far as the supply lasted.

"Looks like we can go home soon," said one at 9:30 this morning. His scanty supply had dwindled fast, and as soon as the few remaining buyers appeared he would have to close up. "I've had meat only two days this week," said another. Some places were closed down entirely.

Procedure Reported

In fruits and vegetables, the same procedure was repeated. There were the grocers by the hundreds—yours and mine—waiting in line for a basket or two of snap beans or summer squash, or perhaps a crate or two of strawberries or asparagus. No one got anywhere near what he could sell—just a bit here, and a bit there by diligent searching and by being "in the know."

It was no place for strangers. Wholesalers, like the retailers, are trying their best to care for their regular customers—those who have bought from them for years.

"I refused to sell to at least 30 people who came into my store yesterday," said one grocer to another as they stood in line. "I had a little meat in my cooler, but nowhere near enough to care for my regulars."

Grocers throughout Greater Boston today were generally of the opinion that the market situation this week was very poor. "As bad as any week during the whole shortage," said one. "Very acute," said another. No poultry. No potatoes. A little lettuce at some places, none at others. The same story repeated time and again.

"Rationing hasn't helped a speck," said one large independent grocer. It's almost got to the place where customers are going to find that their ration books contain a lot of "rubber" point checks—coupons for which there's no merchandise to be exchanged.

Methodist Bishop Urges Co-operation On World Problems

KEENE, N. H., May 7 (AP)—Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam told the 114th New Hampshire Methodist Conference today that the American who in ignorance or selfishness refuses to co-operate with other nations to banish international anarchy from the earth "not only stabs the returning soldier in the back but dooms the soldiers' son to another war a generation hence."

The New England Resident Bishop of the Methodist Church made a plea for support of Methodist Church members throughout the country in a united effort to back up plans which he said already were underway in Washington for international collaboration on postwar problems.

The Rev. Philip S. Nason of Portsmouth was elected ministerial delegate to the General Methodist Conferences and W. H. Davis of Nashua, lay, delegate. Delegates to the jurisdictional conference will be elected later today.

Fresh Mackerel Landed at Boston

With the first fresh mackerel to come direct to the Boston Fish Pier thi sseason, the seiner Santa Maria moved into port this afternoon with about 70,000 pounds of the toothsome seafood. The catch was taken off the coast of New Jersey, and the Santa Maria came all the wa yto Boston in order to be the first craft to land mackerel at the Fish Pier this season.

Reports received at the Fish Pier, indicated that 55,000 pounds of mackerel were landed at New Bedford today; 93,000 pounds at New York; and 25,000 pounds at Cape May, N. J., the last for shipment over the road to Boston and other consuming markets.

Spuds Galore—Not for You

By a Staff Photographer

Potatoes Crated in Boston for Armed Forces

Although Greater Boston housewives find grocers' potato bins empty, carloads of Maine's finest tubers daily find their way into Boston, where they are dumped from bags into crates for shipment overseas. Shortage of labor among Maine growers prohibits the repacking being done there. In bags in the holds of vessels, the potatoes would be likely to spoil because of heat, but in open crates ventilation helps preserve the spuds until they reach the K. P.'s somewhere overseas. Shown, left to right, are Patrick Kenny, Vincent Maccini, and Fred Forsyth packing the potatoes, none of which goes to civilian trade.

New Courses Planned For Servicemen

War Activities in New England

Top sergeants permitting, servicemen under arms can continue their college education through Army and Navy Institute correspondence courses, it was emphasized today by Dean Donald D. Durrell of Boston University's School of Education.

As chairman of the University's subcommittee on credit for members of the armed services, Dean Durrell pointed out that rigorous Army routine still leaves time for soldiers and sailors to pursue studies leading to academic degrees.

Those who pass these correspondence courses will be given credit by universities participating, Dean Durrell said.

Waac Caravan

Climaxing its recruiting campaign among many Massachusetts cities, the Waac Caravan tonight stages its program in the Boston area.

The special radio program will originate in the Salle Moderne of the Hotel Statler, at 5:45 p. m., over WEEI. Following this, a buffet supper will be served to potential recruits, who will then be escorted in Army cars to the Esquire Theater, where the big musical show will be staged.

Tickets for the popular revue can be had only by women between the ages of 21 and 44, because of limited capacity of the Huntington Avenue theater. Tickets are available at the Waac Recruiting House on Boston Common, or at Army Recruiting Headquarters, 1065 Commonwealth Avenue.

Civil Fledglings

Having completed their secondary courses toward civilian flying licenses, 48 graduates of C. A. B. courses at Northeastern University have been assigned to cross-country flight training, it was announced today.

Before coming to Northeastern, the group had completed elementary flight training at other institutions, according to Winthrop H. Nightingale, program director.

Camp, Farm Aids

Wartime training in camping and land-corps farming will be offered by Massachusetts State College in an institute to be held May 24-29.

To prepare leaders who will be sharing in the camping-farming program with young people this summer, the course has been designed primarily for those engaged in outdoor recreation, camp direction, and counseling, but it is open to anyone over 17 years of age, according to Dr. William G. Vinal, Professor of Nature Education at the College.

Directors who are planning summer programs centering around Victory gardens or harvest camping may be interested in using this opportunity to train leaders of groups who will help to solve the farm-labor problem, Dr. Vinal pointed out.

The course at Amherst is offered without tuition charges, except a $1 registration fee.

Ordnance Fighters

Repair of tanks and guns is the primary mission of the 285th Ordnance Company, a Massachusetts outfit, but it showed high-ranking officers yesterday at Flora, Miss., that it can fight, too.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commander of the Army Service Forces, and other high officers saw the demonstration at the Army's National Training Conference, where the crack outfit repelled a simulated air and tank attack on its repair depot.

Bataan Club

A United Service Organizations Camp show, just back from overseas trouping, has volunteered for a performance at the Bataan Club of Boston tonight, to entertain Filipino servicemen and sailors of the merchant marine, with their families and friends. The show will be given at 8 p. m. at Club headquarters, 11 Columbus Square.

Cameras Wanted

The "USO-Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee" invites the public to donate the use of cameras, such as Kodaks, and film for servicemen to take pictures while visiting Boston, "and thereby increase their enjoyment."

Cameras may be left at the Bay State Club's Information Desk, on Boston Common, or arrangements for loan may be made by telephone to Liberty 1381. Servicemen will be asked to leave their identification cards as a "deposit" for cameras borrowed, it was pointed out.

Harvard Review

Navy personnel in training at Harvard and Radcliffe yesterday massed for a review in which 3,500 men and women took part on Soldiers Field, with special citations awarded by Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobold, Commander of the First Naval District.

Just Like Home

Another brother-and-sister pair serving in uniform together has been found at Fort Devens. Waac Auxiliary Risvella Manzione was so excited in finding her brother Harry assigned to the same camp as a lieutenant that she forgot her military manners and failed to salute him. Their parents live in Canton, Ohio.

Shark-Repellent

A secret shark-repellent, developed at Woods Hole, Mass., and in tests elsewhere, has been discovered by the Navy, which hopes it will be of great value to persons adrift in shark-infested waters.

Kin of Cape Cod Seafarers Leaves Store Job for SPARS

Giving up a position in a Springfield, Mass., store to enlist in the Spars — Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard—Miss Anne Lucille Smalley of Harwichport, on Cape Cod, leaves tomorrow for Smith College to begin training for her commission.

Miss Smalley is one of two women in the history of the American Merchant Marine to have served aboard a ship. She served as a radio operator for six months on an American tanker some years ago. As a Spar, however, she will be unable to go back on the bounding main as women are forbidden to serve aboard naval vessels—and in wartime the Coast Guard is "in the Navy."

The Spar candidate comes from a long line of seafaring people, many of whom played important roles in the maritime history of New England. Her grandfather, Valentine Doane Nickerson, and an uncle, members of a Chatham Coast Guard lifeboat crew, were lost in the vain attempt to rescue the crew of a lumber schooner off Point Monomoy about 41 years ago. Capt. Nathan Burgess, another Cape Cod seafarer, was Miss Smalley's great-uncle, and was lost with his schooner in a gale in the Gulf of Mexico years ago. A cousin, lost in World War I, has had a destroyer named for him.

Some few years ago, Miss Smalley, trained in a Boston school as a radio operator, hoped to get work to rise funds to further her desire to learn aviation. At the time she held a private flier's license and planned to make aviation her career. Unable to find an opportunity for her radio ability in the aviation field she applied for a position as radio officer on the American tanker Cities Service Toledo—and got it. During the winter months of 1935 and 1936 while she was radio officer on the tanker, plying between East Coast and Gulf oil ports, she was said to be the only woman in the American Merchant Marine.

She recalls one voyage when the skipper tied her into her chair in the radio cabin for 54 hours while the ship weathered a full gale and during which time she helped fix the position of another ship that was sending out S. O. S. signals.

Miss Smalley has also taught radio and managed the Falmouth Airport for a year. She graduated from Hyannis High School and Hyannis State Teachers' College. She is the only child of Mrs. Annie T. Smalley of Harwichport and, as she puts it, "the only Smalley eligible for service in this war."

Official United States Coast Guard

Miss Anne L. Smalley

Only woman in the American Merchant Marine in 1935-36, when she served as a radio operator on an American tanker. Miss Smalley, who comes from a long line of Cape Cod seafaring people, has signed up for the Spars, the Women's Reserve of the Coast Guard.

Girl Scout Work Is Praised

Girl Scout work in developing individual responsibility and adaptability was praised by Arthur Perry, headmaster of Milton Academy, in an address last night at the annual dinner of the Boston Council of Girl Scouts at the Women's Republican Club. The vital unit in any organization, he said, is the individual. Christianity and democracy have recognized this, and Girl Scouts are helping to preserve this principle upon which the United States was founded.

Discussing "Working With Youth in Wartime," Mr. Perry said that the great contribution of Girl Scouts lies in keeping as many individuals as possible balanced. Among the factors that tend to destroy balance he listed loneliness, with its sense of insecurity; lack of the taste of success because of insufficient opportunities to excel in something; lack of a chance to learn leadership through having to take responsibility. Scouting is a fine counteragent to these unbalancing factors, he said.

Girls, he added, now have their greatest opportunity in history. With so many millions of young men in the armed forces, it is the girls of from 14 to 18 who will receive all the best this country has to offer in the way of education and culture. It is up to them to acquire this and pass it along to the America of the future.

At the business meeting at which Mrs. Lawrence T. Holden, retiring President of the Boston Girl Scouts Leaders' Association, presided, Miss Catherine Gilligan was elected President for the coming year. Other officers who will serve with her are: Mrs. Samuel Dale, Vice-President; Miss Helen Gillette, Secretary; and Miss Claire Carlin, Treasurer.

Mrs. Valentine Hollingsworth, Commissioner of the Boston Girl Scouts, presided during the program. Osborne Ricker Freeman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety made the presentation of the United States Civilian Service corps insignia to more than 100 leaders credited with 50 hours of specific service to the war effort. There were songs by the Girl Scout Chorus, composed of girls from Jamaica Plain, under the direction of Siebolt H. Frieswyk, and the Parkway Girl Scouts gave a dramatization illustrating how Girl Scouts live their laws. Miss Helen Kelley directed the skit and Miss Mary Doyle was the reader.

Saltonstall Signs Bill to Enable Vast Housing Projects

Continued from Page 1

operative manner, government and private business could revitalize cities on a scale reaching all the way from the lowest incomes up into the middle income brackets, Mr. Yuill pointed out.

Bankers and housing authorities made it clear that one of the main intents of the housing program is to help make over the state's cities in order that they might halt the disintegrating processes of decentralization.

They said the wartime moratorium on investments would provide an unlimited source of banking funds for investment in housing projects when the war ended, thus helping to relieve unemployment when the boys come home.

Pay Roll Savings Extension Sought

Increased participation of Government employees who recently received a pay increase in the War Savings campaign was sought in Boston today by P. D. Gold, representing the President's interdepartmental committee for the voluntary pay roll savings plan. Mr. Gold spoke at three meetings covering 750 employees of the Office of Collector of Internal Revenue, Thomas B. Hassett.

Mr. Gold is inaugurating a committee of Federal agency executives to supplement and amplify the present pay roll allotment plan on account of the recent pay increase. The goal is 10 per cent or better of the total pay roll, plus overtime of 100 per cent of the employees.

The Boston Collector's office was the first office in the United States to inaugurate the pay roll savings plan which was later developed and followed in various industrial establishments and Government departments.

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Selling of 'Gas' Minus Coupons Is Admitted

Sale of gasoline without ration coupons at the premium price of 30 cents a gallon in violation of the ceiling regulations and the ration regulations was admitted by a Lowell, Mass., man before Arthur L. Brown, Chief Hearing Commissioner of the Office of Price Administration, in the Boston Federal Building today.

The hearing, one of a series being conducted for alleged violation of regulations governing rationed commodities, resulted in the reading of statements signed by the respondents in which violations were admitted. The respondents were present in the courtroom.

John E. Cambria, of Lowell, who was an official of the Rapid Tank Service, Inc., gas station, at 96 Bridge Street, was charged with selling gasoline to "regular" customers without coupons to the extent of about 500 gallons a week during last December, and with selling without coupons for the premium price of 30 cents a gallon, as well as other irregularities.

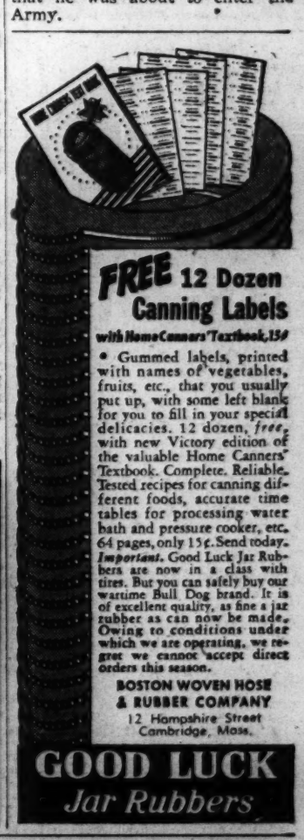
Maurice Simons, attorney for the Rapid Tank Service and for Mr. Cambria, admitted that punishment "could not be avoided," but urged that the four large tank trucks of the company be allowed to remain in operation because of the present need for such vehicles. He said that the gasoline station had been taken over on Jan. 6 of this year by another party, and that the trucks could be used for fuel oil transportation instead of gasoline. The case was taken under advisement.

Attorney Manuel Katz, of the OPA, told the Commissioner that the respondent had given a man named Needham $10 and his car to go to the Rapid Tank Service station last December and "get as much gas as you can without coupons." Mr. Katz said that 15 gallons at 30 cents a gallon had been put into the car of Mr. Smith without the surrendering of any coupons, and that similar purchases were made for Mr. Smith later.

Because Mr. Smith had been cooperative with and helpful to the OPA, in investigating what was today called "the 'black market' for gasoline," and because he indicated an intention to keep within the regulations in the future, the Commissioner accepted the recomendation of Attorney Katz that no suspension be imposed on this respondent's ration book.

Commissioner Brown made it clear that he was not condoning violations, that he intended to impress as strongly as possible on all concerned that the regulations were essential, and were not imposed as a nuisance.

Raymond P. Paquin, of Lowell, charged with the same offense as Mr. Smith, defaulted by not appearing at the hearing today, and a three months' suspension of his right to gasoline was recommended by Attorney Katz. The case against George P. Yianopoulos, of Lowell, was dismissed after it was reported that he was about to enter the Army.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¾ teaspoon salt
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Combine ingredients lightly but thoroughly and turn into greased loaf pan. Bake in moderately hot oven (375°F.) 30 to 45 minutes. Serves 6.
FIRST NATIONAL SUPER-MARKETS
Save fats to help make glycerine for explosives. Back up our boys on the firing line with extra bullets to beat our enemies.

New War Film at Metropolitan—Letter From Hollywood

'The Edge of Darkness' Pictures Nazis in Norway

If it is carnage that moviegoers want in war films they may have their fill in "Edge of Darkness," the new Warner Brothers picture now at the Metropolitan Theater. With a small town in Norway as the scene, this latest picture of Nazi brutality winds up with the occupying force of 150 Germans slain. All but a dozen of the 800 inhabitants also perish in their revolt against the invaders.

The picture is a good one of the sort that keeps the boy and girl leaders of revolt in the foreground. As the girl, Ann Sheridan conveys a strong effect, believably a daughter of the vikings. Errol Flynn plays the boy, a sturdy peasant fisherman, a part for which he does not seem particularly well cast. Morris Carnovsky conveys a large effect as the schoolmaster who denounces his Nazi tormentors, and Walter Huston is moving as the town's peace-loving physician, who first pleads with his townspeople to be "reasonable," but who afterward turns against the invaders when they mercilessly strike down his son and daughter.

Ruth Gordon, as the physician's wife, touches a note of tragedy in her scene of a mother's discovery that her son is a fifth columnist. In Miss Gordon's eyes is expressed a depth of feeling that, happily, she was not asked to express in words. Dialogue in such a situation would be a limitation to any artist of Miss Gordon's caliber. Another top performance is Judith Anderson's study of a courageous widow.

There are numerous fine moments in the picture—particularly that in the village church when the community's individuals have opportunity to speak their minds about the occupation. First rate are the flashes of some of these individuals as they pause in their work at their trades to look rebelliously out of the window or door at their German enslavers. The tension under which these people are living is expressed thrillingly under Lewis Milestone's direction.

Throughout, the photography, under Sid Hickox's direction, is brilliant. The screen play was made by Robert Rossen from a novel by William Woods.

The other feature on the program is "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," a comedy by F. Hugh Herbert about a burlesque dancer, who is a recent widow, and a bearded professor. Complications begin when the dancer is hurried into the professor's house by a taxi driver and her child is born there. Richard Carlson plays the role of the professor; Martha O'Driscoll, the burlesque dancer; and Cecil Kellaway, the taxi driver.

'It Comes Up Love'

Along with Gene Krupa and his band, who head the stage entertainment, the RKO Boston Thursday began showing "It Comes up Love," a modest Gloria Jean comedy. Here Miss Jean continues her romance with Donald O'Connor, an affable youngster with some comic mannerisms which he appears to have learned from Phil Silvers. Mr. O'Connor has a quiet understatement of his own, however, which is quite remarkable in a comedy juvenile.

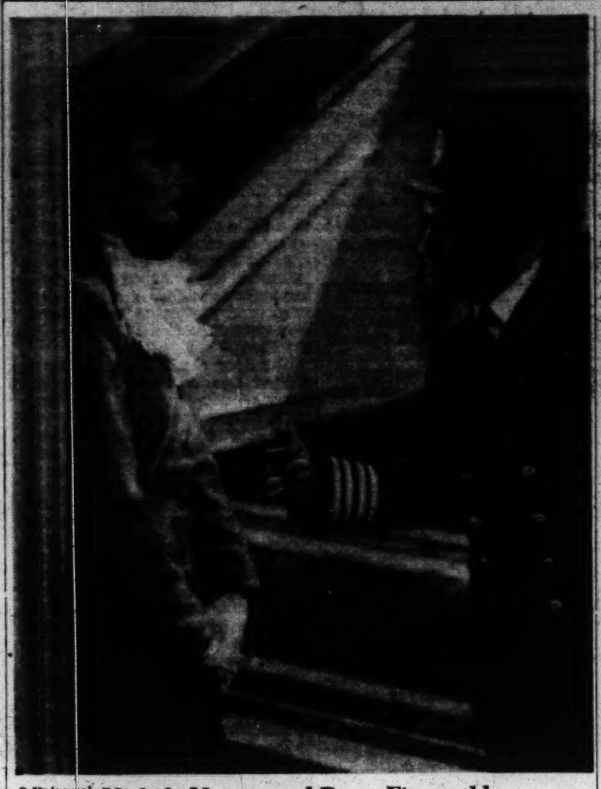
He plays Ricky Ives, an upstart on vacation from military school, whose attention is not drawn by bespectacled, demure Victoria Peabody (Miss Jean). When she impresses the swank Crane Club by singing a complicated arrangement of "Si Si" (without previous rehearsal) Ricky allows by way of compliment that he has "been out with worse drips." This gallantry thrills Victoria.

Ricky's Aunt Edo (Louise Albritton) is in love with Victoria's father (Ian Hunter), who in turn is being pursued by a haughty socialite (Frieda Inescort). Auntie "glamorizes" Victoria, and this effects a change of heart in Ricky. And Auntie's interest in the child awakens Mr. Peabody's romantic interest. "It Comes Up Love" subscribes to the theory that not only should children be seen and heard but that they should also emulate their elders as early as possible. The film ends with a double romance—Victoria and Ricky are still a little young to make it a double wedding.

Dorothy Bennett and Charles Kenyon have written a fairly amusing screen play and Charles Lamont has given it suitable direction. Mary Lou Harrington, Charles Coleman, and Leon Belasco play supporting roles.

At the Pops Tonight

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Waltzes from "Der Rosenkavalier" ..... R. Strauss
Sarabande and Gavotte for Strings ..... Persis Cox
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
Piano Concerto ..... Schumann
Soloist: Denise Bacon
"Peer Gynt" Suite ..... Grieg
Polka from the Ballet "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovich
Farandole from "L'Arlésienne" ..... Bizet
Conductor: Arthur Fiedler



© Universal
Michele Morgan and Barry Fitzgerald
In "Two Tickets for London," a new film melodrama shortly to reach the screen.

Second Week of Pops

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, will open their second week Sunday night with what is virtually a request program, with Mr. Sanromá as soloist in Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue." The proceeds will go to the orchestra's Pension Fund. Audrey Kupperstein, pianist, will be the soloist on Tuesday. Thursday evening, May 13, will be Tufts Night. Wednesday, May 12, will be under the auspices of the Fighting French Relief Committee, with a French program together with Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf," with the actor Paul Leyssac as Narrator in a French version. The concert of Sunday, May 16, will be for the benefit of the United Nations Relief Fund, with Egon Petri, pianist, as soloist. The programs of the week follow:

Sunday, May 9

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
"The Flight of the Bumblebee" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Ballet Music from "Faust" ..... Gounod
Largo from the Opera "Xerxes" ..... Handel
"Bolero" ..... Ravel
"Rhapsody in Blue" ..... Gershwin
Soloist: Jesús María Sanromá
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss

Monday, May 10

Prelude to "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Overture, "Fingal's Cave" ("The Hebrides") ..... Mendelssohn
Cradle Song from the "Caucasian Sketches" ..... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Suite from the Ballet, "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovich
Toccata ..... Frescobaldi-Kindler
Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
"The Skaters," Waltzes ..... Waldteufel
"Sleepy Lagoon" ..... Eric Coates
"Yankee Doodle Went to Town" .. Gould

Tuesday, May 11

Military Polonaise ..... Chopin-Glazounoff
Overture to "Egmont" ..... Beethoven
Barber Shop Ballad ("The Dark-eyed Canalier") ..... Finney
Waltz of the Flowers (From the "Nutcracker" Suite) ..... Tchaikovsky
Piano Concerto No. 4 (First movement) ..... Beethoven
Soloist: Audrey Kupperstein
Prelude to "The Afternoon of a Faun" ..... Debussy
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" ..... Falla
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Polka from "The Golden Age" ..... Shostakovich
"Winjergreen for President," from "Of Thee I Sing" ..... Gershwin

Wednesday, May 12

March, "Lorraine" ..... Ganne
"Patrie," Overture ..... Bizet
Dance ..... Debussy-Ravel
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
"La Valse" ..... Ravel
"Pierre et le Loup" ("Peter and the Wolf") ..... Prokofieff
Narrator: Paul Leyssac
Divertissement ..... Ibert
Entrance of the Little Fauns ... Pierné
"Sambre et Meuse," March .. Planquette

Thursday, May 13

Tufts Night

Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
Fugue à la Gigue ..... Bach-Holst
Invitation to the Dance ... Weber-Berlioz
Prelude and Love-Death, "Tristan and Isolde" ..... Wagner
Conducted by Leo R. Lewis:
Quartets for Horns: "Farewell to Alma Mater" ..... L. C. Powers
Hymn to College Hill ... E. W. Newton
Remembrance, for String Orchestra ..... L. R. Lewis
Songs: "Tuftonia's Day" ..... E. W. Hayes
"That Mascot" ..... P. B. Lewis
"Tufts Today, Tufts For Aye" ..... W. G. Brooks
"Dear Alma Mater" ... L. R. Lewis
"Tales from the Vienna Woods," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home" ..... Gould
First Hungarian Dance in G minor ..... Brahms

Friday, May 14

"Procession of Bacchus," from "Sylvia" ..... Delibes
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
Scherzo from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
Waltz Scene from "Faust" ..... Gounod
"Minuet of the Will-o'-the-Wisps," from "The Damnation of Faust" ... Berlioz
"The Ride of the Valkyries" ... Wagner
Orphean Club of Lasell Junior College, George Sawyer Dunham, Conductor:—
"Calle Schewens Vals" ..... Taube
"An Old Song" ..... Trunk-Dunham
"The Challenge" ..... Harold Schwab
"The Snow" ..... Edward Elgar
Polovetsian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
Gershwiniana, Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies ..... Intermezzo, "Souvenir of Vienna" ..... Prévost
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka. Strauss

Saturday, May 15

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
"The Apprentice Sorcerer," Scherzo ..... Dukas
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Fugato on a Well-Known Theme ..... McBride
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
Fantasia, "Aida" ..... Verdi
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowicz
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Lisst
"The Toy Trumpet" ..... Scott
"Salute to Our Fighting Forces" ..... Arr. by Bodge

Mlle. Morgan Prefers Roles Non-Political

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hollywood, Calif.

The casting of the French actress, Michele Morgan, for her second role in an American picture—Universal's "Two Tickets for London"—re-emphasizes an interesting phase of Hollywood's relation to the war.

Miss Morgan's first American picture, "Joan of Paris," was not particularly successful, but that is not the reason why she has been absent from the screen for more than a year. She has been offered roles, quite a number of them, but she turned them down because her relatives are still in occupied France, and the roles were almost invariably anti-Nazi.

The actress has undergone something of a metamorphosis since she arrived in Hollywood. Then it was her wish to retain her French accent so that she could take the role of a French girl whenever one offered. Today she has mastered Americanese, and speaks like a native.

Miss Morgan emphasizes that it is very important for actors and actresses in America who have relatives in France to know their status with the Nazis. In her own case, she says, she has read Nazi radio reports, sent to her by the Associated Press, which list her as a suspected anti-Nazi. She is very anxious to do nothing on the screen to further this impression in Europe. Her parents, when last she heard from them, were in St. Nazaire. She doesn't want any action of hers to bring them harm. The least she can do, she says, is keep out of politically controversial pictures.

"Two Tickets to London" is not politically controversial. It is a sort of Americanized "39 Steps." Miss Morgan will have Alan Curtis playing opposite her in a role that promises to bring him, like Humphrey Bogart, out of villain roles. For this change in his screen character—he has been one of the screen's perennial bad men—he has grown a mustache. Just when stage and screen villains gave up mustaches and just when screen heroes decided to cultivate a small neatly trimmed mustache isn't quite clear.

Glenda Farrell
Coming to the Copley Monday in "Stage Door."

Mickey Rooney
In "The Human Comedy," now in its second week at the State and Orpheum.

Dance Notes

For the second time this season Ballet Theater has extended its engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, which is now scheduled to run through May 23, barring time out for a previous commitment in Detroit May 10-16.

The extra week allows for more revivals—Antony Tudor's "Judgment of Paris," Vania Psota's "Slavonika," and the "Spectre de la Rose" of Fokine.

Marina Svetlova, formerly of the Original Ballet Russe, has lately joined the company, and Janet Reed, of Dance Players, appeared as guest artist in "Billy the Kid" early in the week.

Arts of Spain

While Ballet Theater is away, Argentinita, Pilar Lopez, and an augmented company of 14 dancers, including their regular partners, José Greco and Manolo Vargas, will hold a Spanish Festival at the Metropolitan Opera House on Saturday and Sunday evenings, May 15 and 16, with José Iturbi conducting members of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, and décor by Salvador Dali.

The featured productions will be "El Cafe de Chinitas" (based on a popular nineteenth-century song arranged by Garcia Lorca), which recently had its first performance at a Museum of Modern Art "Serenade"; the Argentinita-Lopez version of Ravel's "Bolero," presented on Ballet Theater programs this season, and a dance from the second act of "Carmen."

Open All Summer

The Humphrey-Weidman Studio Theater will be open and active all summer, according to present prospects, with classes, demonstrations and special studio events.

A new series of Friday evening recitals, to begin June 11, will present Eleanor King, Pauline Koner, Nona Shurman and Valerie Bettis successively, and others to be announced later.

Miss Humphrey is at work on a new composition called "Inquest," to have music by Norman Lloyd. Currently, Mr. Weidman, with Florence Lessing and Peter Hamilton, is doing some of the Weidman little theater pieces at the Versailles Club.

No Dance Festivals

What with wartime travel restrictions, etc., there are no dance festivals in sight. Jacob's Pillow will carry on as a school, with Saturday afternoon performances by members of the staff and student body. No word has been heard from Bennington.

But Hanya Holm will again go out to Colorado College to teach, and probably, in collaboration with Roy Harris, composer, and Arch Lauterer, stage designer, put on some new productions at the end of the season. M. L.

Rhode Island Town Forced To Set Up Citizens' Services

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 7—The problems faced by many small communities in Rhode Island, which find their populations swollen as a result of wartime boom conditions, are well illustrated in Middletown where the population has doubled since the depression period of a few years ago.

Police, fire fighting and school facilities have broken down under the wartime burden. Some careful plans were made to care for the great influx of resident families, but various obstacles cropped up. As a result, the people of Middletown have been compelled to band together as the New England pioneers did to provide their own civic services.

A citizen police force, with the members deputized as constables, now patrols the streets nightly. The patrolmen, all volunteers, formed their group after several incidents proved that the established police force in the community was not large enough to provide adequate protection.

Leaders of the community are still wrestling with the problem of a fire-fighting force and the problem of schools. Little headway has been made on either problem yet. Many of the school children are being "farmed out" to near-by communities which are for the most part only in slightly better circumstances.

Middletown lies only a few miles north of Newport. When the wartime boom swept over Newport, its repercussions were felt first in Middletown, because of its proximity, and to a lesser extent in the more distant communities of Portsmouth, Tiverton, and Bristol.

The town's population was 3,007 in the 1936 State census. It moved up to 3,379 in the Federal census of 1940 and since then has skyrocketed to above 6,000. The recent issuance of No. 2 ration books indicated the population was 6,007.

Most of this increased population is concentrated in the single housing development called the Anchorage, which includes 600 family dwelling units. This little town within a town is attractive and its apartments are comfortable, but the Anchorage lacks many of the facilities considered to be vital in most communities.

It has no school, the original plan called for a school and the Federal Government, which financed the project, allowed $384,000 for a school building and selected the lot. The school plan, however, ran into difficulties with the War Production Board which piled one delay on another. There is only slight prospect that the school will be built at all now.

Meanwhile most of the children living at the Anchorage, unable to find seats in the Middletown Town schools, are being sent outside to Portsmouth or to Newport for their schooling. Leonard L. Maine, Superintendent of the Middletown School System, frankly tells inquiring newcomers that if they can leave their children behind with relative or friends before moving to Middletown that is advisable. "We can't take care of these children in any but an emergency way," he says.

Critics complain, too, that there are no playgrounds for the children, that they have to go too far to shop and that many must go into Newport to attend church services.

Despite its handicaps, however, the people at the Anchorage are displaying considerable community spirit. Their voluntary citizens' police force is functioning well. A men's club has been organized and is tackling the problem of providing recreational facilities for adults as well as children. They have set out 160 victory gardens in space alloted for the purpose, in addition to many other smaller ones in back yards.

Scouts Planting Trees

A reforestation program of considerable size has been undertaken by Pawtuxet Valley Boy Scout troops which are planting more than 35,000 pine seedlings in a 30-acre area in Greene which was devastated by fire last year. The project is expected to keep the Scouts busy through this month.

Hingham Shipyard Election Leaves Issue Still in Doubt

Whether the independent union at the big new Hingham shipyard will now acquire collective bargaining rights as the result of yesterday's employee election at the yard stands out today as the significant question left by the voting.

The Bethlehem Steel Company, which operates the yard, probably has the immediate decision as to what will be done on this point, but the National Labor Relations Board probably has the final judgment, as the situation is regarded by observers.

In the three-cornered race yesterday the American Federation of Labor was beaten 7,821 to 4,609. Workers had the choice of only the A. F. of L. or no union. Neither the independent nor the shipbuilding union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations was on the ballot, though both were strongly in the campaign. Both the C. I. O. and the independent stayed off the ballot on their own initiative.

Prior to the voting supporters of the independent said if the A. F. of L. was defeated, they expected the independent to become the collective bargaining agency. The Bethlehem Steel Company dealt with the independent at the near-by Fore River Yard at Quincy after the C. I. O. lost in a similar election there several years ago. Bethlehem Steel operates both yards.

But John J. Murphy, New England representative of the A. F. of L., also declared just before the election that if the A. F. of L. lost, the independent could not thereby become the bargaining agency.

Both the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. filed charges with the National Labor Relations Board last winter that the independent was company-dominated. The A. F. of L. withdrew its charges in order not to interfere with the holding of yesterday's election, but the C. I. O. charges are still pending.

John B. Fellows

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 7—John B. Fellows, who passed on here yesterday, held various posts in the City government of Fitchburg, including that of Mayor. Outside of politics he engaged in banking.

Graduating from Fitchburg High School in 1895, Mr. Fellows worked a year with the Iver Johnson Arms and Cycle Works, then accepted a position with the Fitchburg National Bank. After the bank merger with the Worcester County Trust Company, Mr. Fellows was elected Assistant Cashier and was serving in that capacity when he accepted the City position.

Mr. Fellows served as a member of the Common Council in Fitchburg in 1908 and 1909, Alderman in 1910 and 1911, and as State Representative from his district in 1912 and 1913. He was a member of the State Committee in 1913, and, three years later, again entered politics and was elected to the Board of Aldermen. Under the new City Charter Mr. Fellows served as Councilor-at-Large and Council President from 1917 to 1920.

Funds for Rates Inquiry Sought

An appropriation of $12,000 to finance a committee to represent the New England Governors in a pending Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of freight rates has been advocated by a committee appointed by the Governors at their recent Montpelier, Vt., conference.

The Committee, which would be comprised of one member from each of the six New England states, would be empowered to represent the area in the class rate investigation. The appropriation would be used to retain counsel, and to gather information for dissemination to the public and to members of Congress before which the bills affecting the class rate structure will eventually be presented.

Proposals now before the I. C. C., the Committee said, were presented by a group of southern and western states and call for establishment of nation-wide parity in class freight rates.

Surprise Air Alert This Month Planned

Some time between midnight, Sunday, May 9, and midnight, Saturday, May 22, Boston and 41 surrounding cities and towns can expect a surprise air raid alarm which will mobilize civilian defense services, Michael T. Kelleher, director of Region V, Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has announced.

The test, first to stretch the "suspense period" over two weeks, will present to air raid precaution services and to the public two other novelties, Mr. Kelleher said. The rehearsal may occur either by day or by night and it will end with an audible "all clear" signal.

Broad Gardening Facts

WOODBURY, Conn., May 7 (AP)—A Woodbury woman with only a moderate vegetable and flower garden sent to Washington recently for several Government pamphlets on gardening subjects. She got what she wanted and more. She's at a loss to know what to do with: A pamphlet on "the eradication of ferns from pasture land." Another on "sheep-killing dogs." And duplicate copies of "making unfermented apple juice on the farm."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Presented by John Golden. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Phyllis Thaxter, Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Plymouth—"Dracula," by Bram Stoker, starring Bela Lugosi. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Copley—"Candida," by George Bernard Shaw, with Elissa Landi. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)
Shubert—"Show Time," a vaudeville revue, presented by Fred P. Pinkleboffe. Starring George Jessel, Jack Haley, Ella Logan, Raye and Naldi. 8:30. Matinees Saturday at 2:30. Two special performances Sunday, 3 and 8:30. (Last week.)

Pops

Symphony Hall — Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley, Bette Davis. 3:30. "Man Hunt." 1:05.
Exeter—News and short films. 2:10, 5, 8. "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 3:45, 6:45, 9:30.
Fenway—"Hullo, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 12:35, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.
Fine Arts—"The 39 Steps," Robert Donat, Madeleine Carroll. 2:10, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. "Mutiny of the Elsinor," Paul Lukas, Lyn Hardy. 1, 3:30, 6, 8:30.
Kenmore—"Suspicion," Joan Fontaine. 2:45, 6:15, 9:35. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 1:10, 4:25, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. 9:45 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:15, 9:55. "Taxi, Mister," William Lundix. 9, 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 4:05, 6:30, 9:10.
Metropolitan—"My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 8:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55. "Edge of Darkness," Walter Huston, Nancy Coleman, Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 6:50, 9:15.
Majestic—"Next of Kin," Nova Pilbeam, Phyllis Stanley, Basil Sidney. 10:00 a. m., 1:01, 3:44, 6:46, 9:38. "Hi Ya, Chum," Ritz Brothers. 11:43 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:20.
Modern—"The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:30, 7:50.
Orpheum—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:28, 4:50, 7:28, 10.
Paramount—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne, Jack Oakie, Lynn Bari. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:08, 6:50, 9:40. "Omaha Trail," James Craig, Pamela Blake, Dean Jagger. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:35.
RKO-Boston—"It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor. 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 8, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 6:55, 9:15.
Scollay Sq.—Fall Parade of 1943." 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:15 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:10.
South Station Theater—"Plan for Destruction," "Mission Accomplished," "Diving Daredevils," "On the Road to Monterrey," "Hold Your Temper," "Thunderbolt Fighters," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—"The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:20, 9:55.
Telegraph—"Scenic North Africa," "Sailing With Ted Husing," "Saboteur," "Popular Science," "Inspection," "Mexico," "A Raid in a Flying Fort," color cartoon and half an hour news digest. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.
Tremont—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 11:05 a. m., 3:10, 7:15. "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 1:15, 5:20, 9:25.
Uptown—"Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 3, 6:15, 9:30.
Washington Street Olympia—"Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll, Susan Hayward. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "The Purple V," J. Archer. "Mugtown," Dead End Kids. 1:45, 7:45.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "At the Front in North Africa." "Coolidge Corner: "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne. "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright.
Cleveland Circle: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weismuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Bothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 1:50, 8.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Fall In," William Tracy. 2, 8.
Harvard: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 8.
Inman Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Caleboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 1:45, 8.
Franklin Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Caleboose," Jimmy Rogers, Noah Beery, Jr. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 8:10. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix, Lon Chaney. 2:06, 7:05, 9:58.
Park: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. "Quiet Please, Murder," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Johnston: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8.
MALDEN—Granada: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon and Charles Smith. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 3:30, 6:40, 9:49.
Mystic: "Chetnicks, the Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore. 2:20, 6:25. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane.
Rochester: 2:40, 7, 9:50.
Orpheum: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2:15, 7, 10.
Orpheum: "Truck Busters," Richard Travis, Ruth Ford. 2:15, 7, 10:05. "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. 3:15, 8:25.
Strand: "Immortal Sergeant." Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 3:20, 8:25. "How's About It?" Abbott and Costello. 2:15, 7, 9:55.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Betty Hutton, Rudy Vallee. "The Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. 1:45, 8.
MEDFORD—Medford: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.
Fellsway: "The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Laugh Your Blues Away," Bert Gordon, Jinx Falkenburg.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. 2, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "Chetnicks, the Fighting Guerrillas," Philip Dorn, Virginia Gilmore.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Mountain Rhythm," Weaver Brothers. "Clancy Street Boys," Dead End Kids. 2, 8.
Strand: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. "Beyond Line of Duty."
SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. "Lucky Legs," Jinx Falkenburg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, John Wayne. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis.
Strand: "Pittsburgh," John Wayne, Marlene Dietrich. "The Traitor Within," J. Parker, D. Barry.
Capitol: "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Shores o Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt, Richard Carlson. 1:45. Continuou from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Jail House Blues," Nat Pendleton, Anne Gwynne. 2:08, 7:53. "Trazan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:24, 8:06.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "Happy Go Lucky," Dick Powell, Mary Martin. 2, 8.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McRae. "Counter Espionage," Warren William.
Coolidge: "Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. "Sin Town," Patricia Morison, Kenny Baker.
WAVERLEY—Strand: "Arabian Nights," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Bothern, Melvyn Douglas. "Whistling in Dixie," Red Skelton. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, M. Montez. "Boogie Man Will Get You," Boris Karloff, Peter Lorre.
WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Saludos Amigos," "Squadron Leader X," Ann Dvorak, Eric Portman. 3:30, 7:30.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m.
Doors Orpheum 9:15 a. m. Doors State 11:35 a. m.
"THE HUMAN COMEDY"
Starring MICKEY ROONEY
FRANK MORGAN
James Craig • Marsha Hunt
Fay Bainter • Van Johnson
— plus —
Pete Smith's "Wild Horses"
M-G-M Cartoon "Bomb-Scared"

MAJESTIC
NOW Continuous from 9:30 A.M.
NEXT OF KIN
Plus RITZ BROS. in Hi Ya Chum

PARAMOUNT - FENWAY
NOW
Alice FAYE • John PAYNE • Jack OAKIE
"HELLO, FRISCO, HELLO"
Plus "OMAHA TRAIL"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Ann SHERIDAN Errol FLYNN
"EDGE OF DARKNESS".
Plus "MY HEART BELONGS TO DADDY"

UPTOWN HUNT. & MASS. AVES. AT SYMPHONY STA.
MARY MARTIN • DICK POWELL
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Good Se

Farm Properties Stand on Threshold of Long-Term Era of Rising Values

Prospective Buyers Urged To Act Now to Save Money

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A man who has sold more than $1,000,000,000 worth of real estate faced the serious farm labor and potential food shortage today with the challenging statement that farming and farm properties stand on the threshold of a long-term era of rising values and mounting profits.

"How can I make this prediction so calmly in the face of present-day farm problems?" asked Joseph P. Day, one of New York's biggest and oldest real estate operators in point of years of service in this field. And he answered: "Because of the operation of a law that is frequently overlooked both by politicians and so-called economists . . . the law of supply and demand."

Mr. Day's rosy outlook for farm realty is portrayed by the new quarterly publication, "Predictions of Things to Come" which features the views of experts in their fields. The New York real estate expert's predictions follow closely a release by the National Association of Real Estate Boards to the effect that "wartime investment in farms is on the increase with prices averaging 15 per cent higher than a year ago."

The moral is: "If you plan to buy a farm, do it now to save on prices. At the same time, farm products are going to be in more and more demand for the man who actually plans to farm his lands."

Investors constitute an amazing proportion of the farm buyers, according to the Association. Farmers wishing to work the lands make up 56 per cent of the total buyers, based on reports received from more than 200 farm experts. City folk buying for the usual recreational purposes are only 6 per cent of the total.

Some of the farm sales are due to liquidation of properties by farmers called into the service or headed for defense plants. The difficulty of getting farm labor and machinery is the cause of other sales. Many buyers plan to do farming on a small scale to meet their individual family needs.

"This is no get-rich-quick proposition," Mr. Day explained. "There will be no run-away commodity price situation after this war, as after the last one. What interests the farm buyer these days is that from every standpoint farming in the future should be good business over a long period of years and not just for the duration or for the immediate years after the war."

Mr. Day said that many people were going to farming merely as a sideline, such as factory workers, men returning to civilian life from the armed forces.

He insisted that the farmer of today who buys a new place or adds to the old place is much different from the farmer of the days following the first World War who fell for fancy commodity prices that prevailed temporarily at that time. Americans, he said, have got to help feed a world that has lost much of its one-time agricultural productiveness. And he was convinced that after the unprecedented wartime demand for food is over, and the immediate postwar era of feeding the world has passed, there will continue to be an equally unprecedented demand for farm products right from "these United States."

Tomato Pickers

Members of the Lafayette, Indiana, Real Estate Board have signed up for the duration as tomato pickers.

The first of many business groups in Indiana to take definite steps, the realty men recently voted to give one-half a day or a full day, where possible, every week to help relieve the farm labor shortage.

Building Plans

Detailed drawings on how to construct low-cost farm buildings are being made available to the nation's farmers through a free service offered by the National Gypsum Company.

Plans cover construction details for chicken coops, hen houses, hog houses, barns and other auxiliary buildings necessary to farming. The details call for use of a form of synthetic lumber which has been developed to relieve the lumber shortage.

The new development is of vital importance to the War Production Board which recently announced a steadily increasing lumber shortage. Lumber is being used as a substitute for steel in many places. So now the Board has had to find a substitute for lumber.

Higher-Cost Homes

A considerably enlarged market for homes costing more than $5,000 was predicted for the postwar era by the reliable F. W. Dodge Corporation today. This is something of a reversal of the usual talk about low-cost homes in the less-than-$5,000 brackets to emerge from the war.

The greater part of the deferred demand for home building developed by the war, according to the corporation, lies in the higher priced brackets, since this is the class now banned by wartime restrictions.

In 1936 and 1937, the Dodge company found that 37 per cent of the home building was in the class above $7,000. In 1938, this percentage dropped to 33 per cent, in 1939 it was 29 and in 1940, 28 per cent. In the postwar period, the company believed the percentage would jump to 43.

Farm Values Rise

Farm realty values rose sharply in the 12 months ending April 1, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The increase, most of which occurred in the last four months of the year, was the highest recorded since 1920.

In New England the prices rose 9 to 12 per cent while in the south central part of the country the increases ranged from 16 to 41 per cent. These increases were made in the face of such problems as farm labor shortages, difficulties in obtaining farm supplies, farm commodity price controls, higher taxes, the confused postwar outlook and the recollection of the crash in values that followed the first World War.

No Food or Milk Shortage Here

This barn in Framingham, Mass., is filled with cows, horses, and all the farming implements needed to help the nation get enough to eat during the war. All that is needed is the manpower to use the implements. It's a typical, full-scale New England farm, the type that is finding a ready market among businessmen thinking in terms of investment in a self-liquidating project rather than speculation.

Rise in Minimum Jobless Pay Faces Opposition in the House

State House Roundup

A House move to raise minimum unemployment benefits from $6 to $8 a week is expected to encounter stiff opposition when it comes up for engrossment on Monday.

Yesterday the House amended a Senate bill which had already boosted the maximum payment from $15 to $18 to provide a higher minimum figure and sent the measure to a third reading on a 62 to 48 rising vote. The motion was made by Representative Adolph Johnson (R) of Brockton.

The move to increase minimum benefits was challenged by Rep. John W. Vaughn (R) of Belmont who said it would "dissipate the funds to give benefits to lounge lizards now, and there won't be anything left for the soldiers and sailors when they come."

Barnes Bill Disapproved

The Legislative Commitee on Election Laws reported "leave to withdraw" on a bill filed by Executive Councilor Clarence A. Barnes (R) of Mansfield, which would have prohibited labor unions from making contributions to political campaigns.

Advertisements

The Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries has reported favorably on a bill restricting publication of advertisements restricting offers of employment to any particular race, color, or creed.

Filed in behalf of Rabbi Joseph S. Shubow of Boston, the bill would prohibit any newspaper, magazine, or other publication from inserting advertisements offering employment under racial restrictions, unless the advertisement contained the name of the prospective employer, or the advertiser filed with the publisher his written authority for the limitation.

Publishers would be required to keep records for one year after date of publication and would be required to make the files available to the Attorney General. A fine of $100 would be ordered for violations of the proposed law.

Town Clerk Tenure

The House by a vote of 84 to 35 killed a bill which would have given life tenure to town clerks who have served for five years or more.

Aid for MacArthur

An unfavorable report by the Committee on Constitutional Law on a resolution urging the Secretaries of War and Navy to furnish Gen. Douglas MacArthur an adequate air force and the necessary military and naval support will probably produce debate in the Senate next week. Four members of the committee dissented from the adverse report. The resolution was filed by Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham.

Judges Pensions

A special study of the present pension plan for justices of Massachusetts courts, "with a view to determining whether such pensions should or should not be put on a contributory basis" has been favored by the Legislative Committee on Pensions.

At present justices of the courts retire on three-fourths of their annual salary after 10 years continuous service. The justices of the Superior, Supreme, and Probate Courts do not contribute to the pension system but justices of the District Courts, paid by the counties, do contribute.

Tufts Coeds in the Ascendancy For Commencement on May 16

Emphasis will be placed on the "coed" in Tufts College's Commencement on Sunday, May 16, inasmuch as for the first time in its history the College will graduate more women students than men this year, according to an announcement by Dr. Leonard Carmichael, President.

Under Tufts' accelerated academic schedule a large group of students left the College in January, after receiving their degrees, to join the armed forces. Hence, today there are only 43 degree candidates from the School of Liberal Arts, and two from the Engineering School. There are 65 candidates, however, from Jackson College, the Department of Women at Tufts.

In the list of 43 male graduates are 13 members of the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps who left Tufts in March for naval training at Columbia University, and have been granted leave in order to return for Commencement to receive their degrees. Degrees will also be awarded from the School of Religion, the Graduate School, the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, and the Division of University Extension.

Commencement this year, Dr. Carmichael announced, will be reduced in length by the omission of Class Day exercises. Commencement will begin with a baccalaureate service on Sunday, May 9, Dr. Carmichael will deliver the baccalaureate address.

Commencement Day will be held the following Sunday in Cousens Gymnasium. Alumni Day will be observed on Saturday, May 15.

Graphic Panels Moved to Museum

The Institute of Modern Art announces that since the fire in its premises it has moved the 23 graphic panels, "Art Education in Wartime," to the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and they are on exhibition there.

An ingeniously arranged series of montages, cutouts, photographs, drawings and objects first shown in New York, the exhibit is on tour throughout the country. It was devised by the Committee on Art in American Education and Society, a national organization of art teachers working to awake educators and the public to the importance of art in personal and community life.

The method of display is unusual. Like a static "March of Time" with rapid running commentary in type and complementary pictures, it presents the case of art, its value in the community, its influence on young and old, and its power as one of the factors leading to international understanding.

Weymouth Land Has Its 'Strings'

Town Counsel Kenneth L. Nash of Weymouth, has informed the Selectmen in a legal opinion that the use of so-called tax-title land for victory gardens will make the Selectmen personally liable against the claims of owners of land which has not been foreclosed.

A large proportion of the land to which the town now holds tax-title claim is property on which final foreclosure has not been made, it was pointed out. Permission has already been granted in the town for the use of some tracts of tax-title land.

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The Right Environment
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Lists of summer rentals are now ready.
Do you believe that land is the best property to own at this time? We have several properties with acreage on or near the water. All-year bus service to Kingston railroad station. PERCY L. WALKER, Realtor, Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 130.

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Phone 17 Falmouth, Mass.

Monadnock Region
Summer or all-the-year home. Magnificent view of Mt. Monadnock. 20 acres—some can be tilled. 2-story 10-room house with 2 baths, electric lights, steam heat. Well with electric pump. 4 fireplaces. R. F. D. 2 miles from town. Hard-surface road. Small brook. Price $3750, part cash. Free catalogue of large list of properties in Southern New Hampshire.
E. H. BLODGETT, Realtor
Ball Block Keene, N. H.

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Beautiful home near grand old New Hampshire village. 50 acres. Private pond. Beautiful grounds. House sets about 400 feet from black road. 14 rooms, 4 fireplaces, 2 bathrooms. Barn for 15 cows, 2 horses. Buildings in perfect condition. Nearly new heating system. If you want something better than the average run of farms it will be worth while to look this one over. Price $16,000.
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Lillian Maguire
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Greenwich, Conn. Telephone 1922

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CHAIR $8 TABLE $5 SETTEE $12

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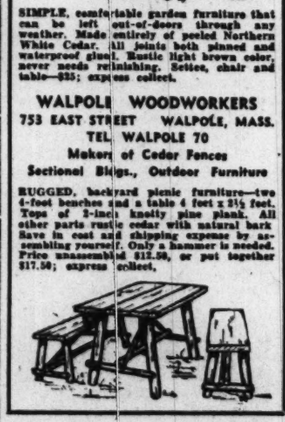
RUGGED, backyard picnic furniture—two 4-foot benches and a table 4 feet x 2½ feet. Tops of 2-inch knotty pine plank. All other parts rustic cedar with natural bark. Save in cost and shipping expense by assembling yourself. Only a hammer is needed. Price unassembled $12.50, or put together $17.50; express collect.

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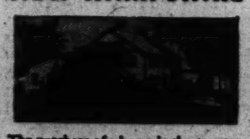
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Franco Words and Actions Justify Close Allied Watch

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 7—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's outspoken condemnation of liberalism, democracy and capitalism, combined with exaggeration of Axis ideals in a recent speech, is generally considered here as justifying a more watchful attitude toward Spain.

Such utterances make it obvious that Spain's neutrality in the present war is due not simply to Axis pressure but also to genuine agreement with the Berlin-Rome outlook.

The present tour of General Franco and his generals of South Spain's military defenses is also, according to German interpretation, intended to be a warning to the democracies of Spain's determination to remain neutral. But, since both Madrid and Berlin know that the United Nations have no intention of violating Spanish sovereignty, the Reich propaganda stunt will have no effect here.

Liberal System Assailed

General Franco, speaking before 50,000 Falangists in Huelva, condemned the liberal system because it "leaves people free to kill each other." His arguments condemning economic freedom and freedom of speech under the capitalist system merely echoed the statements of any Nazi puppet, particularly in its references to control by "Jewry's capital."

Dealing with Russia, General Franco ignored entirely what has been happening in Germany and Italy and summed up the U. S. S. R.'s policy for years past as that of "gathering its goods" and wealth so as to prepare its arsenal for oppressing Europe."

Spain's present system, "born of Christian morality," was his ideal, he said, since under it "exploitation and oppression of men by other men disappears as does also the police state."

"Further," said General Franco, "our regime is based upon freedom because it assumes men are only free when their needs have been provided for; and on equality because the Spanish state helps all to earn a living and to obtain those posts within range of their abilities.

Sour Eating

Little need be said about the practical application of these ideas in present-day Spain. Hitherto, as all independent reports from Spain have shown, the average Spaniard has derived few material comforts from application of General Franco's theories of government. Poverty, continuance in prison of thousands of opponents of the regime and dissatisfaction grown to unrest among the majority of the nation at existing conditions, are their own answer to General Franco's statements.

Further, it is not too much to say that it is because General Franco and his fellow Falangists know that Spanish entry into this war would lead to aggravation of present distress and collapse of their own power that they have refrained from intervening.

General Franco's Government has not, however, hesitated to show his Axis friendship and support of Axis ideas. Only recently Gen. Francisco Gomez Jordana, General Franco's Foreign Minister, offered Spain's good offices so as to mediate for immediate restoration of peace.

Such an offer, as its wording indicated, was conceived entirely from an Axis viewpoint and was not only emphatically rejected by the United Nations but also was rightly interpreted as Spain's desire to see a negotiated peace now that an Axis victory is clearly most unlikely.

Restoration of Monarchy

General Franco and more extreme Falangists who hold key positions in Spain continue as pro-Axis and antidemocratic as ever but they know they must keep out of war.

Hence, it is not surprising that the only real active and new motif in Spanish Government policy for some months past has been an open acknowledgement of restoration of the monarchy as a goal of present endeavors.

Don Juan's hesitation in returning shows, on the other hand, that he has no desire to come back to be merely a puppet of the Falangist Party which the Spanish nation will probably one day repudiate.

Under such conditions it is not surprising that British policy toward Spain has concentrated much more upon insisting that Spain shall adhere more strictly to its neutrality policy and not help the Axis in any way. Great Britain and the United States, now that they are militarily stronger, are in position to enforce their viewpoint in this respect.

Hollow Utterances

As far as Spanish utterances are concerned, since in war it is deeds rather than words which count, they can be largely ignored especially as there never was any secret as to General Franco's and Falangist opinions regarding democracies.

Spain's relations with Berlin—although they have become slightly looser in the past few months—still continue very close, perhaps too close even for many Spaniards. The Spanish press, for example, although officially controlled by the Falange Party, was until very recently dominated by German Press Attaché Josef Hans Lazar. Said to be of Armenian origin, Herr Lazar also is reputed to be controller of Gestapo activities throughout Spain.

It may be that this explains why even in this most Roman Catholic country papal encylicals and speeches, especially when they have condemned German treatment of Roman Catholicism in the Reich, have often been censored.

Spurious Money

Even General Franco must have been somewhat amazed when his National Bank President informed him at the beginning of this year that duplicates of Spanish banknotes in circulation were being handed in. After this, it was decided that Spanish banknotes, formerly printed in Leipzig, would be printed on English bond paper within Spain itself.

But Spain continues to consolidate its totalitarian form of government. In March last, at the swearing in of 400 members [procurades] of the new Cortes, Senator Bilbao, the President, in his speech condemned all "Liberal regimes as stupid parliaments, fatal instruments of Spain's decadence, the empty rhetoric of pharisaical democrats. . . ."

Everything within the Cortes Building which was reminiscent of the liberal period was obliterated and no accommodation provided for the press or public. This latter was not surprising, since there will be few plenary sessions. Most of the Cortes work is to be done in committees.

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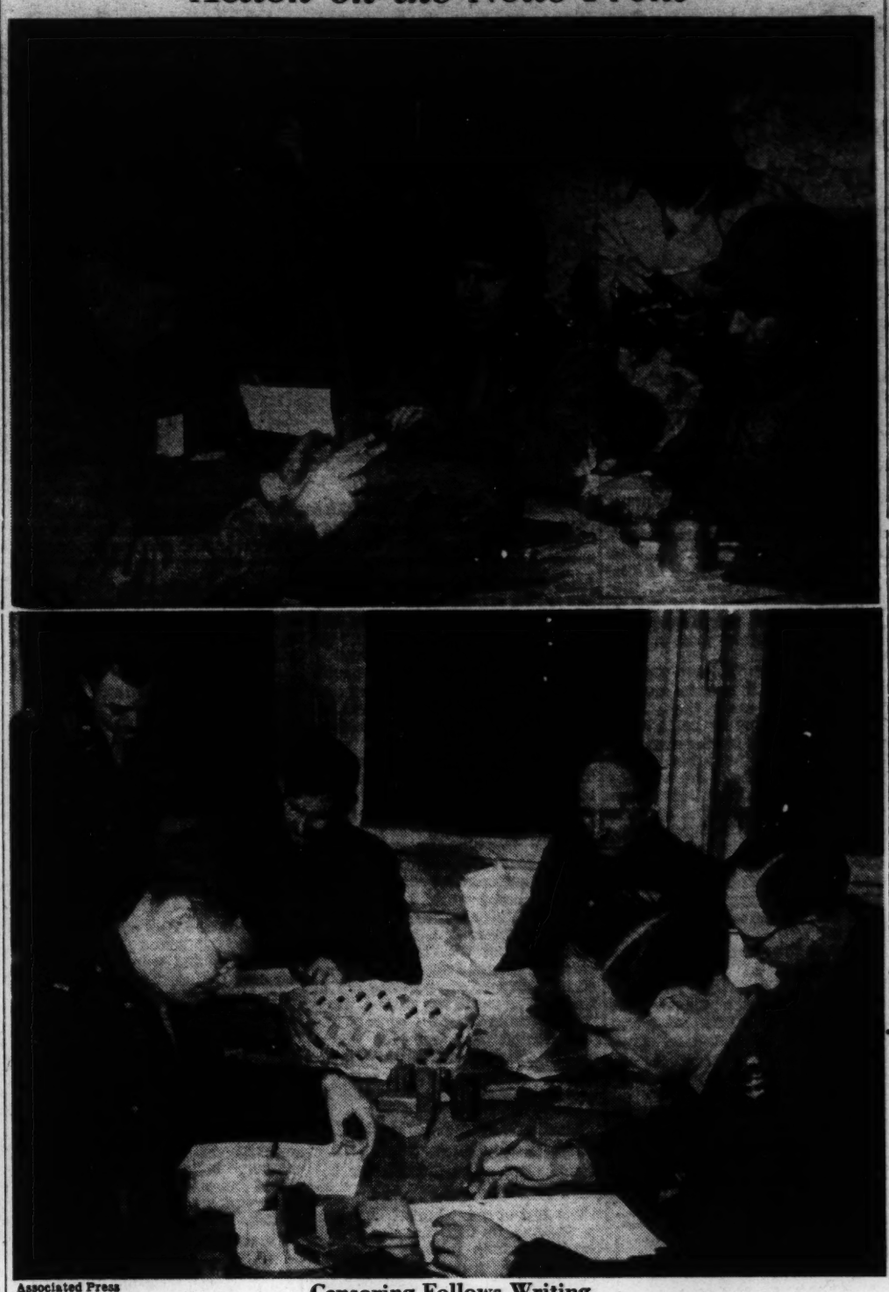
Action on the News Front



Associated Press

Censoring Follows Writing

War correspondents (upper) at work at the front in North Africa, with typewriter and camera. In an improvised bombproof field headquarters. Lower: A group of censors at work checking the reports turned in by the correspondents. Both American and British censors are seen scrutinizing the day's reports in the North African war zone.

Correspondents Earn Respect of Army Men

WITH THE AEF IN TUNISIA (AP)—The greatest concentration of newspaper reporters and photographers ever to accompany any army in the field is keeping America informed about its war in Tunisia.

Many of the press representatives landed under fire in Morocco and Algeria and dozens more since then have eaten, slept and marched with the Army as it crept slowly eastward on the right flank of the Allied force which is gradually pushing the last Axis armies out of Africa.

Officially classed as noncombatants and forbidden to carry weapons, they have traveled unarmed with every branch of the Army, sharing the common hardships and dangers in defeat and in victory.

Opinion Changes

Each correspondent can expose himself to as many or as few battle risks as he wishes. But the words of a brigadier general who has seen the press operate in two wars, are perhaps the best testimony:

"I want to tell you that you have changed the opinion of a lot of Army men toward newspaper correspondents," he told the group. "In the last World War the fightline soldiers were pretty bitter about the newspapermen who covered battles without ever seeing them and never got closer to the lines than the sound of the guns. In this campaign they have seen you coming right under fire with them and they respect you for it."

Of course the real explanation of the difference in coverage lies in the fact that many modern armies have wisely relaxed restrictions affecting the movements of correspondents in battle areas and now actively co-operate with them.

Insist on Running Risks

Newspapermen in any period have been willing to run the risks incidental to their tasks in gathering and writing the news. They insist, as a matter of fact, on being allowed to run those risks.

When Flying Fortresses raiding Axis ports in Tunisia knocked down a record number of enemy fighters, for example, the public got more than a dry statistical communiqué version.

Getting battle news back to American readers is a problem of personal endurance, transportation and communications. In the early days of the campaign correspondents were few in number and hitchhiked from Army unit to Army unit. They lived with the soldiers in the field and worked far into the night by candlelight in cold and drafty tents or bomb-wrecked buildings writing their dispatches.

The correspondent filed his dispatch with Army message centers or gave it to airplane pilots or Army couriers going toward headquarters, where facilities existed for transmission to the United States over jammed cables.

Many Delays

Often under such haphazard arrangements news copy went astray and the correspondent learned with anguish that a battle account which he got only after personal danger and hardship had been lost or delayed so long that it had lost most of its value.

That has all been changed since the introduction by the Army of its first mobile field Press Unit, an organization of officers and men set up to facilitate the gathering and transmission of front-line battle news.

The Press Unit arranges for the housing and feeding of correspondents, transportation to and from the front and transmission of dispatches by Army teleprinter and air courier to a wireless station at headquarters. This has resulted in cutting days from the time required to get stories to the United States.

Reporters who used to have to hunt for a foxhole out of the wind in which to sleep now are quartered in a small tent city which can accommodate up to 50 correspondents with cots, good Army food, a place to work and at the moment—even a place to swim and sun themselves. The mobile Press Unit is at present bivouacked in a desert oasis by a Hollywood-type swimming pool fed from fresh sulphur springs.

All Worth While

But even with the problems of food, lodging and copy transmission settled, correspondents find it no easy task to get the news.

Much of the time they spend in open-air jeeps riding a hundred miles sometimes to reach a fresh battle sector, then riding back to the press headquarters. Before he can eat he must sit down and write his story by candlelight. He is too tired for anything but his bed-roll.

But the reward—the chance to cover the biggest news story of this generation, perhaps of this century—is worth all the danger and hardship.

When their copy has been written the correspondents turn it over to an official who lists it in the order to be sent. It is then driven 85 miles to the nearest Army teleprinter where it is arranged for its speedy transmission to the wireless station.

Australian Cabinet Ponders Best Move on Social Scheme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, May 7—The final session of the present Federal Parliament will begin the end of June with its major feature a bill for noncontributory unemployment and sickness benefits.

The scheme will cost a minimum of £2,000,000 year for each 1 per cent of unemployment plus £6,000,000 to £9,000,000 yearly sickness benefit. With the normal postwar unemployment of 7 per cent, the cost of the unemployment and sickness benefits proposed would be about £23,000,000.

These estimates are based on an unemployment payment of 50s. weekly for a man, wife, and one child.

Amount Undecided

Final decision on the scale of unemployment sickness benefit, however, has yet to be made by the Cabinet.

The bill is a sequel to the establishment of a national welfare fund of £30,000,000 provided by the treasurer in the last budget. This welfare fund the Opposition has described as a sop to offset labor discontent. In fact, the Treasurer found it necessary to start tax collections on incomes as low as £104 annually.

The peacetime unemployment ratio has varied from 3 per cent in times of extreme prosperity up to 9 per cent in 1939, before war industries provided so much employment.

In considering the proposed scale of benefits, the Federal Cabinet probably will bear in thought both the British Beveridge scheme, which proposes 40s. weekly for a man and wife plus 8s. for each child, and the New Zealand unemployment scheme, now operating, which gives an unemployed man with wife and child 40s. weekly.

The Opposition majority in the Senate can prevent passage of the proposed bill or substantially amend it if prepared to vote as a body.

Recently, however, there has been a split in the Opposition ranks.

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Natives Adept At War Work For Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, South Australia—Australian natives in the military forces now form a complete battalion. There was some hesitancy in agreeing to this step but these men proved themselves resourceful, intelligent and keen to learn, according to a report of the Aborigines' Friends' Association.

They quickly mastered the Morse code, adapted it to their own language, and used it immediately in flashing messages with electric torches between islands, fishing boats, and villages. Before joining up most of the natives were skilled, professional fishermen.

They drill like trained soldiers, and handle modern weapons efficiently, the report says. The aborigines within Australia proper, even those in the interior, are being drawn into service to some extent, for they possess qualities which may be of vital assistance in case of invasion. Much may be learned from the aborigines, in obtaining game in arid regions, in finding supplies of water, in tracking and camouflage. They are past-masters in all these things.

The Rev. James H. Sexton, President of the Association, laments that when the Australian Constitution was adopted, the opportunity was missed of bringing the aborigines within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth instead of their remaining as a State charge. Strenuous efforts are being made to alter this, for it is the general view that the natives should be a Federal responsibility.

The average citizen asserts frankly that the care of the natives is a Government concern, said the Rev. Mr. Sexton, and he is content to leave the whole matter in the hands of the authorities. In educational circles the interest in the aborigines is mainly intellectual and centers around the art and handicraft, lore and legend of the native race. But much more than this is needed if there is to be any satisfactory future for the aborgines.

Swedish Engine Fuel Supply Near

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Sweden's urgent need for wood tar for motor fuel, particularly for the fishing fleet, will be partially alleviated by midsummer through placing in operation at selected sites 20 new retort charcoal furnaces, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

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SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN RATES between the United States and Puerto Rico, Haiti and the Dominican Republic, initiated by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., became effective April 23, 1943.

Reductions of 19% in the rates *"Via* RCA" for radio telegrams to the Republic of Colombia are provided for by tariffs effective May 23, 1943, on file with the Federal Communications Commission.

Additional new tariffs, to become effective June 2, 1943, have now been filed reducing rates *"Via* RCA", over the new direct radio telegraph circuit, to all points in the Republic of Ecuador.

The reductions per word from New York as filed are

Republic of Ecuador	Old Cable Rates	New Radio Rates	Percentage Reduction
Ordinary	47c	39c	17%
Deferred	23½c	19½c	17%
Night Letters	15½c	13c	17%
CDE	29c	24c	17%
U. S. Gov't ordinary	21c	17c	19%
U. S. Gov't CDE	13c	10½c	19%
Press	5c	4c	20%

Radio telegrams should be filed at offices of R.C.A. Communications, Inc. or at any telegraph office, and should be plainly marked *"Via* RCA". No extra charge is made for this important routing direction.

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Panteff Killing Brings Chaos To Bulgaria

By Derek Patmore
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 7—A reign of terror now exists in Sofia following the assassination of Col. Atanas Panteff, former Chief of the Bulgarian Police and former Attorney General of the Bulgarian Military Court.

While German propaganda is doing its utmost to prove that the assassination of Colonel Panteff was the work of Communist agents, it generally is believed in Sofia that the Colonel suffered the same fate as Gen. Christos Lukoff and that the plans for his removal were connived at by the Government of Premier Bogdan Piloff.

It is known in informed Bulgarian circles that Colonel Panteff, who was fanatically pro-Nazi, had been chosen by the Germans as the new Minister of the Interior in the proposed Luffok Government with which the Nazis wished to replace the Piloff regime, and it is significant that Colonel Panteff's assassination should have taken place 10 days after his return from a visit to Germany

Assassinations Linked

A story which seems to confirm that there is a link between the Lukoff assassination and that of Colonel Panteff is as follows:

A few days before Colonel Lukoff's assassination, the German military attaché in Sofia gave a dinner party attended by General Lukoff, during which the German Attaché lifted his glass and toasted General Lukoff: "To the honor of General Lukoff, future Prime Minister of Bulgaria."

The Japanese Minister, who was present, reported the incident to the Palace, and the Bulgarian Cabinet held an urgent meeting.

A few days later, General Lukoff was assassinated.

A similar fate may have attended Colonel Panteff, who was known to be fiercely antagonistic to the Piloff Government.

Unsolved Mystery

However, an unsolved mystery in the whole affair is the fact that the present Minister of the Interior, Peter Gabrovski, is known also to be pro-German, and it seems strange that he should be instrumental in removing men known to be in favor of closest collaboration with the Germans. It is significant that Mr. Gabrovski has used Colonel Panteff's assassination as an excuse for violent and repressive measures in Sofia, and latest reports from there indicate that, apart from the fact that the City now is under martial law, the police have arrested many suspected persons who are known to be opposed to the present pro-German policy of the Government.

Moreover, it must be remembered that Mr. Gabrovski, apart from his pro-German leanings, always has been known in Bulgaria as a loyal supporter of King Boris, and his present moves may reflect a Machiavellian policy on the part of the Palace in Bulgarian affairs.

Another theory prevalent is that the Germans are encouraging the present violence in Bulgaria because they want to frighten the King with the Communist menace and that they are using these events also to strengthen their hold on the Bulgarian Army. While Bulgaria is in the throes of these internal intrigues, military preparations continue throughout the country, but latest reports from Sofia declares that the Germans are uneasy over the continuous disorders in Bulgaria and many Germans arriving here state it no longer is safe for Germans in Sofia.

Liberty Front

The Germans are especially afraid of the secret Liberty Front, which is known to be allied with the Democratic Party, and many secret Communist cells are working throughout the country. Travelers arriving from Bulgaria state that the Bulgarians consider the present military preparations as purely defensive and aimed at fending off a possible Allied landing in the Balkans. Foreign military circles here think recent reports regarding German reinforcements in Bulgaria have been grossly exaggerated.

According to these circles, the Germans have only three divisions in Bulgaria, and although they recently have been given new equipment, they do not constitute an offensive force. However, it would be folly to underestimate the German military organization in Bulgaria. The Germans have many well-equipped air fields, great masses of military stores, and recently German military headquarters in Sofia, now under the direct command of Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, has installed special new telephone lines between Sofia, Bucharest and Berlin, the cable for which has been specially land under the Danube between the Danube ports of Ruse Giurgiu. This line is reserved entirely for the military.

Gestapo in Army

The Germans also have incorporated Gestapo agents into the Bulgarian army. Their main duty is to combat the secret Communist cells spread throughout the Bulgarian Army. These Communist cells, called "Troikas" in Bulgaria, consist of groups of three persons, each of whom are sworn to serve the Liberty Front. Therefore the Communists, Democrats, and other Bulgarian patriots, despite all efforts of the German Gestapo and the Bulgarian Police, have remained undiscovered, although a certain number of them have been arrested and executed. The present situation inside Bulgaria, therefore, is chaotic and more violent events can be anticipated.

Germans by their intrigues have wrecked the internal unity of Bulgaria, but it is probable that this overclever work may react against them. At present, many Bulgarians are pro-Russian, others hope for liberation via a United Nations landing, but only for a few, such as politicians who have gained by German protection, now wish for a German victory.

Swordsmith—1943 Version

Wide World

English Craftsman Does His Bit in War

A veteran English swordsmith does his bit for his country by making some of the more modern implements of war.

Edwards Staff Chief In European Theater

By the Associated Press

London, May 7

The appointment of Maj. Gen. Idwal Hubert Edwards, as Acting Chief of Staff in the European theater of operations was announced today by the United States Army.

He succeeds Brig. Gen. Charles H. Barth, who was killed May 3 in a plane accident in Iceland that also took the lives of Lieut. Gen. Frank M. Andrews and 12 others.

A native of Freedom, N. Y., General Edwards entered the Army in 1917, served in the air force in the Philippines in 1920, and later in the office of the Chief of the Air Staff in Washington. He served in Hawaii from 1935 to 1937.

In 1940 he was named Commander of Randolph Field and early in 1942 became a brigadier general and Assistant Chief of Staff in the European theater of operations.

He was promoted to major general in March this year.

Quintuplets to Sponsor 5 Ships; Superior, Wis., Agog Over Event

SUPERIOR, Wis., May 7 (AP)—Superior expects to break ship launching records, strengthen international relations and hasten victory in four action-packed hours May 9, but it was the visit of the Dionne quintuplets that had the city excited today

The famous eight-year-olds, leaving their native Ontario for the first time, are coming to this head-of-the-Great Lakes city of 40,000 to sponsor the quint fleet, five sleek ocean freighters built for Great Britain under lend-lease arrangements.

Statesmen of three nations, admirals, and tens of thousands of spectators will be here. As for records, never have vessels gone sidewise down the ways in such number.

But it is the five little girls, not ships, dignitaries, gold braid, or precedent, that has Superior's eye.

Each of the quints will sponsor a ship, dashing a pint bottle of Niagara Falls water against the bow as it slides down the ways and splashes into Lake Superior.

The sponsoring ceremony will be in English. Whether Annette, Cecile, Emile, Marie or Yvonne will have the honor of sending the first vessel on its way to war cargo duty will be determined by lot.

The freighters are the Moses Gay, Asa Eldridge, Gurdon Gates, Bailey Foster, and Watson Ferris, named for captains of early American frigates and assigned by the United States Maritime Commission.

At one time it was planned to give the sponsors' names to the fleet, but this was abandoned when attention was called to a tradition of the sea against changing the name after the keel has been laid.

But the quints aren't disappointed. At the Dionne home near Callandar, Ontario, Yvonne gaves this answer:

"What does that matter? We are going there to christen the ships so we can help win the war—not because they were to be named for us."

Civilian Volunteers Get Their Insignia

WASHINGTON, May 7 — Citizen Service Corps members—volunteers who help put over Government campaigns, assist on ration boards, at child-care centers and in other volunteer work, can now wear identification badges, authorized today by James M. Landis, Civilian Defense director.

The new badge is a white ribbon with the familiar white and blue circle used on all OCD insignia and the letters "CVD" and below the words "United States citizens service corps" or specific designation such as "salvage" or "block leader."

Honolulu already has ordered 10,000 of the badges, Mr. Landis said.

Eden Confers With Sikorski On Charges

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski of the Polish Government in exile conferred more than an hour today with Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, after Soviet Russia made new accusations against the Polish Embassy in Moscow.

The Polish Government was silent about the statement by Andrei J. Vishinski, Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Relations, pending the conference at the Foreign Office.

However, the Poles have consistently denied allegations that their troops stationed in Russia had refused to join Soviet operations against the Germans. They said that only one reduced division of about 9,000 men was adequately equipped and the Russians themselves were unable to furnish arms for some 90,000 others.

Thereupon, the Poles said, in accord with both Russia and Britain, some Polish units were transferred to Persia and the Middle East where there were possibilities for arming them with American supplies.

Premier Sikorski himself touched briefly on this subject several months ago in answer to reporters' questions.

The fact that Mr. Eden recently has conferred at length with Ivan Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, aroused speculation in informed quarters that some new proposals aimed at bringing the Poles and Russians together had been made.

The sending of an American delegation to Moscow was considered of the greatest importance.

Espionage Charge

MOSCOW, May 7 (AP)—Andrew J. Vishinski, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, told American and British newspapermen today that representatives of the Polish Government in exile in London had engaged in espionage activities in Russia and declared some of those involved already had admitted their guilt and been sentenced.

Former Ambassador Stanislaw Kot himself, Mr. Vishinski asserted, had admitted being involved in these activities and had expressed his regret.

Mr. Kot is now serving as Minister of Information with the Polish Government in London, a post to which he was appointed last March 19.

Asked why the Poles should be engaged in espionage in Russia—a nation with which they signed a mutual assistance and friendship agreement on July 30, 1941—Mr. Vishinski replied:

"Nobody spies out of charity."

The accusations against the Polish representatives were contained in a paper which Mr. Vishinski read to the correspondents and which he said had been sent to the Polish Government in London.

The paper also accused Polish military leaders of refusing to send to the Soviet-German front the Polish Army which was organized in Russia with the co-operation of Soviet authorities.

Answering a question as to the possibility of a resumption of diplomatic relations between the Soviet and Polish governments, Mr. Vishinski said:

"There is nothing in the world which cannot be changed."

He added, however, in concluding the conference:

"The Polish Government is responsible for the rupture of relations and therefore it is for the Polish Government to take concrete steps, and one cannot discuss the question in the abstract. How, when and in what direction depends on concrete conditions."

Mr. Vishinski said there apparently was a feeling in the United States that both Poland and the Soviet Union had fallen into a Nazi propaganda trap, but he did not believe the majority of the people in America thought the Russians had been taken in.

It is obvious, he said, that the Germans are trying to drive a wedge between the United Nations.

The Moscow broadcast also quoted Mr. Vishinski as reiterating Russian charges that the Polish Government in London was "under the influence of pro-Hitlerite elements" and asserting that Polish officials, press and radio are continuing to circulate false reports concerning relations with Russia.

The Russian charges followed by only 24 hours the publication of a letter from Premier Stalin to the Moscow correspondent of the New York Times in which he replied to the correspondent's queries concerning Russia's views on Poland by saying he favored establishment of a strong independent Polish state after the war.

Women at Stanford Sign for War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Although carrying heavier study loads in their accelerated university programs, Stanford University women have promised to contribute at least eight hours a month to war work.

Under the plan adopted by the Student War Board, the 1,300 women at Stanford are filling out pledge cards to indicate the type of work they will do.

This will create an additional reservoir of available workers under the students' war program which has already contributed thousands of hours to wrapping surgical dressings, relieved labor shortages in agricultural fields and canneries, given more than $40,000 in war bonds and stamps, and contributed to civilian defense activties, nursery school work, home nursing and similar war activities.

British Lords Told Country Transforms Slum Dwellers

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 7—A vivid but at the same time greatly encouraging picture of slum life in Britain as disclosed by the war has just been given the House of Lords.

The peers of Britain's Upper House seldom have been more moved than they were as Lord Geddes related from close personal contact how he has watched children of the slums transformed by "the magic of the countryside" where they were sent to escape from bombings.

Change Appears Permanent

Lord Geddes, who rose from a young doctor in the slum districts to a leading industrialist, has never lost his intense interest in the lot of Britain's "submerged tenth."

There was evidence, he said, that in many cases the transformation appeared permanent—that slum dwellers had shown they could be made into good citizens.

His statements were made in connection with a motion recalling the shock to British public opinion upon discovering the conduct and condition of many of these evacuees in 1939. His motion stressed that those lessons must not be forgotten and sought to stir the Government to still greater efforts to achieve "positive health" as one of its primary social aspirations.

At the beginning of this war, and Lord Geddes, he had noticed that the slum dwellers seemed possessed by a deplorable listlessness—by an ignorance about their country, its traditions, and about why the war was being fought.

Listlessness Gone

Today, he pointed out, many of these formerly listless young men are part of the victorious Eighth Army, of the Navy, or the RAF, of which the whole nation is so proud. They now have been educated in the traditions of Britain's fighting forces. No one would suggest, Lord Geddes said, that they should have the same training after the war as in the Army. But it had been shown what could be done with just one part of British tradition—namely, Army tradition.

He spoke of the benefits derived from life in the countryside, where evacuee women and children are learning new and better ways of living.

Lord Geddes sought to impress upon the House of Lords how worth while it is to spare no effort to clean up the "slum mentality" as well as the slums themselves. For although the greatly encouraging picture he gave applies to only part of the slum population, Lord Geddes' evidence, coupled with similar evidence now being collated from various other sources, suggests the practicability of ultimate complete elimination of slum life.

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Chairman U.S. War Production Board

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British 13 Miles Off Tunis As Rout of Axis Nears End

Continued from Page 1

that the big push in Tunisia is merely one phase in a developing drama of much larger proportions.

General Giraud, who obviously knew whereof he spoke when he predicted the Germans in North Africa would be crushed within a month, now says the Allies must attack Europe simultaneously from the Mediterranean, the North Sea channel and the Russian front.

The Mediterranean attack may be only days away. The blow from Russia already may have started. And a Stockholm dispatch reports that the Germans are expecting an attack in Norway.

The Russian Front, incidentally, finds the Red Army still driving ahead in its developing offensive in the Kuban area. Battle line reports say the Russians have driven a wedge between Axis forces north and south of the Kuban River, killed nearly 10,000 Germans and crushed five counterattacks within a few miles of Novorossisk.

Tunisia:

British in Tunis; U. S. Corps in Bizerte

The official communiqué issued at Allied headquarters read as follows:

"Our forces continued their successful advance throughout the day.

"Troops of the First British Army are now in the outskirts of Tunis, where heavy fighting is in progress. Many prisoners have been captured.

"Armored elements of the First Army are in possession of Le Bardo, where they have taken many prisoners.

"Reconnaissance elements of the Second [United States] Corps are in the outskirts of Bizerte.

"The Northwest African Air Forces again dominated the air over the battle, maintaining continuous concentrated and intense air attacks on the enemy, especially on roads congested with troops."

Earlier a field dispatch from a correspondent with the British First Army reported that British armor had ripped a hole eight miles deep in the German lines in eight hours and had reached a point 13 miles from Tunis.

St. Cyprien, a rallying point for Axis mobile reserves 10 miles west of Tunis, was smashed by more than 100 United Nations bombers which concentrated their attack into 10 minutes.

Overwhelming Allied tank, artillery, infantry and bomber strength hit the enemy in the center of the Medjerda Valley and cut down German positions like a giant scythe, the correspondnent said.

Allied headquarters announced that deep penetrations had been made through collapsing enemy positions all along the Northern Tunisian Front.

Fierce Fighting Throughout Day

Heavy losses were inflicted on the retreating foe over wreckage-littered terrain in some of the war's fiercest fighting. The offensive began at first light, May 6, raged through the day and as night fell both Americans and British were still advancing.

An Allied communiqué said United States troops had captured four more important points in Northern Tunisia in the push upon Bizerte.

As air forces blasted a path four miles long and 1,000 yards wide with a terriffic bomb barrage which covered practically every square yard, the British Army swept down the main road to Tunis from Medjez-el-Bab, established itself on a broad strip extending five miles north and five miles south of the road, and rolled eastward.

The infantry at first formed the spearhead of the drive, taking high ground and wiping out antitank gun positions. Then British armored formations, moving up on both flanks, took over the lead.

The Germans assigned 60 tanks to engage this steamroller movement, 35 to the south of Massicault and 25 north of the village. Both these formations were routed in armored battles during which several German tanks were destroyed. British antitank gun crews quickly took up strategic positions to prevent the enemy from throwing in any fresh armor.

Massicault, 17 miles southwest of Tunis, fell into the heavy British pincer and by the time it was occupied at 3 p. m., British armored units which shot around the town were already advancing toward St. Cyprien, six miles up the road.

German Elite Troops Among Captives

Many of the enemy were killed. To the American bag of more than 1,000 prisoners in the North, the First Army added many hundreds. The captives included some German Elite troops, who cracked, as did the others, under the terrific bombing, shelling, tank assaults, and infantry attacks.

U. S. detachments on the British left flank attacked the highlands guarding Chouigui, 21 miles west of Tunis, and by 10 a. m. forward elements had reached their objective in spite of strong enemy resistance. The troops involved were among those who had taken Mateur, the communications junction between Tunis and Bizerte.

A little north of the Chouigui sector, other Americans crossed the River Tine and attacked the ridge on the east bank along a sector of several miles under heavy machine-gun and mortar fire.

Still farther north, tank-supported United States detachments mopped up the last Axis opposition on Djebel Achkel, on the south shore of Lake Achkel, and on high ground called Djebel Zarour six miles to the southeast [across the Mateur-Bizerte highway].

Six of the enemy's heavy antitank guns were liquidated with their crews. In one case an American tank ran squarely into a gun, flattening its position.

Enemy forces overwhelmed included members of the Nazi Barenthin regiment, among the best in Tunisia.

The main purpose of the day's operations for the Americans was to get Chouigui Pass. While it was not fully occupied, the gains of the day, which the communiqué listed as "four important features," were such as to dominate the pass and put the pincers on several other strategic points at which the Germans were still fighting.

French Continue Toward Zaghouan

French troops in the Pont du Fahs area, on the First Army's right flank, continued their advance toward Zaghouan against strong opposition and extensive mine fields.

Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's Eighth Army advanced also at one inland point nine miles northeast of Djebebina, approximately midway between that village and Zaghouan, in heavy fighting.

The furious air offensive of May 6, which eclipsed anything yet seen in the African campaign, set many new records, including one of the greatest strikes against enemy shipping yet achieved from North African bases.

Twenty-seven vessels were hit, the largest number recorded in one day, and of these 12 were definitely sunk and the others were damaged and left burning.

The victims included one destroyer, seven motor barges and four small boats loaded with men, all sunk. Another destroyer was among the damaged craft. Most of this damage was done by medium bombers.

Communiqués from Cairo and Valletta told of other blows against the Axis' Mediterranean shipping. Liberator bombers of the Ninth United States Air Force attacked moles and harbor installations of Reggio de Calabria, Italy, and scored direct hits on at least two large merchant ships, one throwing up flames and white smoke.

Malta-based fighters attacked small enemy surface craft off Sicily with cannon and machine-gun fire and left them listing. Malta bombers set fires in Marsala, Sicily, on the night of May 6.

Twenty Axis aircraft were shot down over their own air fields in Tunisia and three others during the sea sweeps. Ten Allied planes were missing.

Russia:

Nazis and Rumanians Separated by Wedge

The Red Army, pressing forward in increasingly violent battles which have cost the Germans nearly 10,000 fatalities, has driven a wedge between the German and Rumanian forces operating north and south of the Kuban River in the Caucasus and is tightening its net about Novorossisk, Moscow dispatches reported.

Aided by strong air forces, the Soviet troops cut one road after another in the Kuban Valley, severing Axis supply lines and avenues of escape.

One dispatch said the Russians cut an important road and captured a height dominating the approaches to a large city, the name of which was not given.

Red Star, the Red Army newspaper, said the Germans were pouring in more reserves, along with more units of tanks and planes.

Immediately northeast of Novorossisk, the terrain is extremely difficult, full of terraces and steep hills. The Germans, and their Rumanian satellites, are dug in deeply here, and are fighting fiercely, it was said.

German prisoners told their captors that the German officers had orders to shoot every man who fell back.

A dispatch to Izvestia, the Government newspaper, said special groups had been organized to bury the Axis fallen and that one of these groups buried about 2,000 soldiers on May 6.

West of captured Krymskaya, the Red Army managed to drive one part of a large Axis force to one side of the swamp and river and pursued another force down the opposite side of the river.

The occupation of the villages of Sadovoy, Melkhovsjy and Blagodarny, all north of Krymskaya, divided still another large group of Germans and Rumanians, it was said.

Russians Push On Toward Kerch Strait

The Soviet troops pushed westward toward the Kerch Strait and the Sea of Azov after capturing basic points and preventing the Germans from regrouping.

A midnight communiqué as recorded in London by the Soviet Radio monitor said that 1,500 Germans had been killed in the more Germans had been killed in the newest fighting.

A noon communiqué, broadcast by the Moscow Radio and recorded in London, said that in the region northeast of Novorossisk "our troops continued to fight the enemy. In other sectors of the front there were no significant changes."

The bulletin said Soviet artillery smashed more than 50 gun positions and wiped out many enemy blockhouses while the land forces were continuing their push northeast of Novorossisk. Two German tanks also were knocked out, it was stated.

The midnight Soviet communiqué said five German counterattacks, each succeeding one more bitter, were fough off in the region of Neberdjayevskaya, which is only nine miles from Novorossisk. There were some reports that the Russians were only five miles from the Black Sea port off which Red Fleet warships stood ready to block an evacuation attempt.

German radiocasts said the Russians were attempting to flank the north end of the battle zone with water-borne troops sent from Rostov across the Sea of Azov, and claimed that German bombers destroyed 11 Soviet barges in that region, and that 18 boats carrying Russian troops were sunk in an attempt to cross the Kuban River at a point in the Taman peninsula.

A Russian radiocast recorded by the Soviet monitor in London said that Russian bombers scored hits on munitions-filled German trains at the railway junctions of Dneiperopetrovsk, Kremenchug and Bryansk on the night of May 5.

Norway:

Work Intensified On Fortifications

A delayed dispatch from Stockholm said the Germans began intensifying the work on Norwegian fortifications following a conference in Narvik at which the possibilities of invasion were discussed by Norwegian leaders and heads of the German Army, Navy and Police.

Reports from inside Norway said that orders have been given by the Norwegian "underground" organization to prepare for open revolt and that more snarls had developed in the total labor mobilization campaign.

In the province of Jaeren on the southwest coast of Norway between Stavanger and Kristiansand, the Germans have begun digging a giant antitank ditch, it was reported. Extension of the railroad line north of Mosjoen in Northern Norway also is being rushed and work is being hurried on an airfield at Orlandet off Trondheim Fjord and a submarine station at Trondheim, it was said.

Other sections of the coast already have been fortified. Unconfirmed reports here said heavy units of the German Fleet had moved from Trondheim to the area of Tromsoe, north of Narvik. While such a shift would put the fleet in a better position for action against any Murmansk-bound United Nations convoys during the long summer days, reports of the move came following an increase in RAF activity along the Norwegian Coast.

Loyal Norwegians said a full-scale revolt would come when Norwegian officials gave the signal to co-operate with Allied summer offensive plans.

Landing in the Russell Isles

Associated Press

U. S. Forces Occupy Islands in the Solomons

Upper: While some men stack the hastily unloaded supplies on the shore of the Russell Islands during the recent occupation, landing boats return for more stores. Antiaircraft shells in clips of three are piled at the center, canned goods in cases are at the right. Lower: American soldiers and Marines march ashore in the Russell Islands, 18 miles northwest of Guadalcanal. The occupation was announced by the United States Navy on May 4. Carrying equipment, the American forces file past piles of war material stacked on the beach.

Morocco Radio Says Von Arnim Has Gone

By the Associated Press

London, May 7

The Morocco Radio said in a radiocast recorded by the Associated Press that there were "strong and widespread rumors that after Rommel, von Armin now has left Tunisia."

There was no confirmation of such a move by Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim who, Allied headquarters in North Africa some time ago said, was left in charge of all Axis forces in Tunisia after the reported withdrawal of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

According to the Morocco Radio, General von Arnim ordered his troops to resist to the utmost.

Pacific:

Japanese Sink 5 Allied Ships

Japanese submarines torpedoed and sank five United Nations freighters, one an American, recently in the waters east of Australia, but the huge flow of men and supplies for future Allied offensives continues "virtually undiminished," Allied headquarters in Australia announced.

Every member of the 81 aboard the American ship, commanded by Capt. C. C. C. Endstrom, Alameda, Calif., was rescued by Australian naval craft after one of two torpedoes found its mark in a night attack.

The biggest ship lost was an Australian freighter. Only two of its crew perished.

A small Australian freighter was sent to the bottom by a submarine which later surfaced. Survivors bent low in the lifeboats fearing they would be machine-gunned, but it was dark and the submarine failed to sight them.

Another small Australian freighter's hull was ripped in midmorning by two torpedoes and it sank within an hour. The other ship lost was a small Norwegian freighter. Most of the crews were saved by alert patrol craft.

On May 1 it was first disclosed that the enemy had sent submarines "in some force" against the supply lanes east of Australia, but nothing in the accounts of survivors indicated the Japanese were operating in wolf packs of the size used by the Germans in the Atlantic.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur has estimated that 2 per cent of 1,000,000 tons of Allied shipping had fallen prey to Japanese subs in the Southwest Pacific area during the period in which the Allies lost 2½ per cent of approximately 10,500,000 tons used in support of the North African campaign.

First Incoming U. S. Ship Lost

The American freighter was the first incoming trans-ocean ship to be sunk out of the great volume of shipping sent across the Pacific from America since the war opened.

"Our shipping continues to operate in virtually undiminished volume under protection by our naval and aircraft units," the communiqué reported.

It also announced a new ground triumph for the Allies moving upon the Japanese bases of Salamaua and Lae on New Guinea's Huon Gulf.

Surprising a Japanese outpost and dispersing it, the Allies seized the village of Bobdubi, only five miles southwest of Salamaua. This move threatened to cut the line of supply to Japanese forces entrenched at Mubo, 12 miles south of Salamaua, in an area over which Allied attack planes roared 20 times on May 6, pouring cannon and machine-gun fire. Mubo has a good airport, one of many built originally to link up mountainous New Guinea's gold mining operations.

In the air, Gen. George C. Kenney's forces stepped up operations which for some time had been hampered by bad weather. Liberators blew up a storehouse and started such intense fires that smoke rose 8,000 feet in a raid on Manokwari, above Geelvink Bay, Dutch New Guinea.

Mail Zone Numbering To Simplify Handling

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP) — Postmaster General Frank C. Walker has ordered a system of delivery zone numbering for mail addressed to the nation's 178 largest cities, in a step to simplify handling and expedite delivery.

The plan, to be made effective gradually with local notification by postmasters, requires that a number designating the delivery zone of the addressee be placed after the city of destination.

Russell Isle Preview Guadalcanal Review

The occupation of the strategic Russell Islands in the Solomons by American soldiers and Marines is related in the following eyewitness dispatch from Richard Tregaskis, former Boston newspaperman, who was designated to represent the three major American news services on this expedition.

By Richard Tregaskis
Distributed by the Associated Press

AT SEA, February. Delayed.—It seemed like the same motion picture all over again: There was the hot ward room on a transport; the Colonel standing at the end of the room pointing occasionally to a map as he talked, the officers listening carefully.

The Colonel could be sure that no matter how dully he might talk, the people out front would listen, because some day soon their lives might depend on the information he was giving out.

". . . I want each man in the combat team to become so familiar with this island that he will be able to draw a map of it. . . . The Japs may surprise us, but the terrain is not going to. . . . The real tough job is going to be over here. . . . You will have an exposed flank for a while, and it will be virtually impossible to contact the other group except by wire. . . ."

Similar Warnings

Before the landing on Guadalcanal and Gavutu and Tanambogo, last August, I had watched a colonel stand up before a similar group of officers, give out similar data and similar warnings about an objective in the Solomons. Now it was the Russell Islands, northwest of Guadalcanal and very strategically located.

But this time there was one great point of difference: We expected slight opposition, and there was one great possibility that there might not be any Japanese at all on the Russell Islands; whereas going into Guadalcanal we had expected stiff opposition in making the landing. There, fortunately, the Nipponese had fooled us again, here in Russell by appearing in numbers and putting up a good, tough scrap.

But possibilities aside, said the colonel, we could expect one thing—air raids. When the Japanese found out we had landed at the Russells and were setting up a base there, they would throw bombers at us.

Jack Rice, Associated Press photographer who was accompanying me on this expedition, had the same idea. He has been under bombings as I have and knows the feeling "I'm going to dig a foxhole and pull the top in after me," he said. I agreed it was a good idea.

Men Ready

The commanding officer of the troops who will take the Russells said his men would come through, whatever might happen. He said his people were well hardened by training and eager to get into action.

The crew of this ship, which is the most seasoned of the transports in the matter of bringing troops and supplies into Guadalcanal, are intensely proud of their vessel and their commander.

The crowded condition of this transport is most apparent. At night the deck spaces are filled with cots and huddled groups of men lying on the bare boards. "You're lucky if you find a place on the deck these days, let alone getting a cot," said one soldier.

I am bunked in a cabin with five assorted officers. One of them has kindly moved himself and cot on deck so that I may have his bunk. Strange coincidence, he was the first American Marine to land on Guadalcanal and my roommate on the ship that carried us into the beginning of the Solomons campaign last August.

He, however, is not going to make this new landing on the Russell Islands. He is on ship duty at least temporarily.

Axis Abandons Defenses As Allies Drive on Tunis

Continued from Page 1

flying fields, equipment, and men. Their lines of reinforcement and supply have been constantly mauled. They have been put under ever-mounting pressure by forces heavily outnumbering them and possessed of far greater resources which have increased with every passing day.

With only one outcome possible, they have been fighting for time, and it has been assumed that they will go on fighting for it if they can after Bizerte and Tunis have fallen.

Air Protection Shrinks

The loss of air bases in Tunisia has deprived them of vital air protection, the seriousness of the lack of which was spectacularly emphasized May 6. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's retreat into Tunisia from Libya is conceded to have been a brilliant affair, Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim's countermeasures against the mounting threat from the British First Army, the Americans and the French have been for the most part, extremely well conceived and carried out.

Since April 22, however, there have become apparent increasing signs of disorder, such as the number of various German units represented among the prisoners taken May 6.

Part of the Axis preparations for the last phase of defense has been to withdraw men from the line while still striving to hold onto defensive positions of their own choosing, and accumulate the biggest possible concentrations in the region of Tunis and the peninsula running out into the sea at Cap Bon. Jetties in the latter zone recently have been receiving persistent attention from the Allied air forces.

Heaviest Artillery Barrage

The attack launched at dawn on May 6 by the immensely powerful forces of the British massed on a narrow front was preceded at 3 a. m. by the heaviest artillery barrage of this campaign.

The night sky flicked incessantly, with flashes of hundreds of guns firing with an almost continuous roar. At first light the barrage lifted and the troops went in as the North African American Second Corps struck southeast from Mateur between the mountains.

By 9 o'clock British and American airmen had flown at least a thousand sorties, the bombers showering high explosive and antipersonnel fragmentation bombs on enemy positions, the fighters sweeping down one after another to empty their guns into any column or concentrations they could spot.

An important prelude to the big push meant to shatter Axis bridgeheads in Tunisia occurred the previous afternoon, May 5, at 5 o'clock.

This was when British guards stormed Djebel Bou Aoukaz. This is a 700-foot hill, rising up from the banks of the River Medjerda, and for several days previously it was the scene of fierce fighting. The vigor and determination with which Axis troops have battled for the feature have been a token of the significance they attached to it strategically and their intention to attempt to hold positions in the Medjerda Valley where they have been fighting harder than anywhere else in Tunisia.

The British have been within 400 yards of the summit of Djebel Bou Aoukaz in the past week and the grim battle swayed up and down the slopes between that point and the crest.

A particularly powerful and resolute attack was put in on May 5 and within two hours they were firmly installed at the top. This deferred success was important because although the hill is small as Tunisian hills go it is the highest on the southern side of the Medjez-el-Bab-Tebourba road and commands some of the approaches toward Massicault.

Advance by Americans

Across the Medjerda River to the northwest the Germans had established strong mountain positions shielding Tebourba.

But through those mountains came the Americans who so speedily negotiated the rocky heights reaching from Sidi N'Sir region to the northern coast.

The steady outflanking of the German mountain strongholds has forced the Axis line back toward the eastern coast while resistance was overcome to the French advance north of Lake Achkel.

The Allies are committing much to the battles now in progress and future Axis attempts to stave off final elimination from North Africa promise the Germans and Italians a grim ordeal, whether the end is quick or slow in coming.

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Congress Expected to Pass Bill to Repeal Poll Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—It's going to be hard to stop the poll tax repeal bill from passing through the seventy-eighth Congress.

Yesterday the last of the 218 signatures needed to discharge the antagonistic House Judiciary Committee was obtained, assuring a vote on May 24 on antipoll tax bill H R 7, and guaranteeing House passage since 218 is a majority of the House.

This is only the first step, however. The measure passed the House last year. The real battle will come in the Senate where the power of the Southern Senators elected from poll-tax states was strong enough to suffocate the measure by a filibuster last year.

This year, however, things are going to be different, according to all immediate indications. Primarily it is a matter of timing. A filibuster, which means talking a bill to death, is only possible where there is limited time at the disposal of Congress. Because the House is acting so promptly in pushing through the antipoll tax bill this year, it means it will be placed on the desk of the Senators well over a year and a half before the present Congress expires. And what is more, it will reach the Senate well before the new presidential election.

It will be very hard for Senators who pledged themselves to vote for the poll tax repeal as many did last year to withstand the pressure to carry out their pledges in the face of the nation-wide election. Last year a majority of Senators favored poll tax repeal, but the matter never came to a vote. It strongly looks this year as though the situation would be different.

There are now only seven states which retain the poll tax property qualification for voting in federal elections.

The states are:

Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia.

The poll tax is not the only barrier to franchise in these states, where most Negroes are excluded from voting by one device or another. Though William L. Dawson (D) of Illinois, the only Negro member of Congress backs the present antipoll tax bill, along with various Negro societies, it is doubtful if the measure by itself would enfranchise Southern Negroes. Its chief effect, it is believed, would be to allow five to 10,000,000 "poor whites" and other low-bracket white income families go to the polls who are now, in effect, excluded. This was the result in Louisiana, where the poll tax was voluntarily given up and more recently in Tennessee.

Disenfranchisement of the low-income white families, it is argued, has tended to make poll tax Congressmen represent middle or upper classes, and advocates of repeal argue that they have stood in the way of progressive legislation. On the broader argument that the system is undemocratic many Southern publicists, including the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, whose chairman is Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, have strongly urged abolition.

The constitutional argument has been raised against the repeal bill, that the Federal Government would encroach upon state rights in declaring who should be permitted to vote in Federal elections.

The House drive to obtain votes for the discharge petition was bipartisan, led by Representative George H. Bender (R) of Ohio, Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, Vito Marcantonio (Am. Lab.) of New York, and others.

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax today hailed as "magnificent" the action of a majority of Congressmen as indicating "the overwhelming sentiment of the American people to remove the disgraceful blot of the poll tax."

The National Committee calls attention to the "splendid support" received from the following national organizations: American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Railway Labor Executives' Association, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, National Farmers' Union, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Women's Christian Service Division of the Methodist Church, United Christian Council for Democracy, Townsend Plan, National Lawyers Guild, Young Women's Christian Association, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, National Negro Congress, National Intercollegiate Christian Council.

Florida Votes Rights For Married Women

TALLAHASSE, Fla., May 7 (AP)—The Florida Senate has passed, 50 to 5, a bill to give married women the right to manage their own property but first amended it to give husbands the right to sue for alimony.

The amendment, offered by Senator Hal Y. Maines of Lake Butler, also would give a husband "courtesy rights," corresponding to a widow's dower rights, in property left by his wife.

Senator Maines said it "merely gives the husband the same right in individual property of his wife that the wife now has regarding her husband's property.

He said that if the wife is given the same property rights as her husband "then she should be under the same obligation" as to payment of alimony or for support of their children.

The House May 4 passed a similar bill by Representative Mary Lou Baker of Pinellas, without the alimony and courtesy right provisions, but inserted in it a referendum clause which nullified its effect because the State constitution makes no provision for a referendum on a statute. The Senate did not take up the House-approved bill.

Preview of War at West Point

Associated Press

Future Officers Study Range-Plotting

Learning about modern war on the artillery range, cadets of the United States Military Academy plot the range of 105-mm. guns during artillery practice at West Point, N. Y. Guns firing in the background use live ammunition. The practice took place on the Academy's newly-acquired firing range.

Senate Passes $35,700,000 Harbors Fund

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—With funds for the proposed Florida barge canal conspicuously missing, a $63,600,000 appropriation for civil functions of the War Department was passed yesterday by the Senate and returned to the House.

Principal items in the appropriation, which passed by a voice vote, were $35,700,000 for river and harbor work and $14,000,000 for Mississippi River flood control.

Backers of the Florida barge canal, which was turned down 17 to 14 by the Senate Appropriations Committee, had expressed their intention of carrying the fight for the project to the floor. The move did not materialize. They had asked $44,000,000 for the job. This was trimmed to $28,000,000 by an appropriations subcommittee, and later the full committee rejected the appropriation altogether.

Up until late yesterday, Senators Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Burnet R. Maybank (D) of South Carolina, and other backers had planned to try to have money for the barge canal included in the appropriation bill.

But they were prevailed upon, Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, said, to relinquish their effort at this time with the understanding that funds provided in the bill for engineering surveys would be used to make a new study of the canal site and assemble new data on its potentialities.

If subsequent developments warrant, Senator Thomas intimated, funds may be provided for digging the canal through a deficiency appropriation, if the War, Navy and Commerce Departments concur in its worthiness.

U. S. Takes Newsmen on Tour So Public Will Get War Facts

By Donovan M. Richardson
Chief Editorial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—Continuing its efforts to help the American people understand how the war is being fought, the War Department is taking more newspapermen on tours similar to that recently made to major training centers by President Roosevelt.

The purpose is, without uncovering military secrets, to let the public in on the tremendous work of fitting men and machines for combat and organizing a supply system to feed the front lines all over the world.

One tour starting today will cover the Waacs at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; a tactical demonstration of armored-force operations at Fort Knox, Ky.; combined air-ground maneuvers and antiaircraft work at Fort Bliss, Texas; advanced combat training of the Army Air Force at Davis Monthan Field, Ariz.; night movement of supplies under battle conditions by armored and Air Force units at the Desert Training Center, Calif., and the staging, reconsignment, and loading operations in the San Francisco-Oakland area.

The Army hopes the newsmen will be able to get and give to the public an over-all picture of the latest operations in the Continental United States, with particular emphasis on the training and coordination of air, ground, and service force units that will some months hence be fighting on the global fronts.

Members of the party of the West Coast tour are: Frank Carey, Associated Press; Reuel Moore, United Press; Miss Inez Robb, International News Service; Richard Thornburg, Scripps - Howard Newspaper Alliance; Peter Edson, Newspaper Enterprise Association; Blair Moody, North American Newspaper Alliance; Robert McCormick, National Broadcasting Company; Lehman Otis, Columbia Broadcasting System; Walter Compton, Mutual Broadcasting System: M. F. Stonehouse, Trans-Radio Press; James McConaughy, Time, Inc.; Jerry Gask, Newsweek; Donovan M. Richardson, The Christian Science Monitor; John H. Adams, U. S. News; Turner Catledge, New York Times; Walter Trohan, Chicago Tribune; Paul Leach, Chicago Daily News; Ed Engley, Chicago Sun; Frank Dennis, Washington Post; John H. Cline, Washington Star; Mark Watson, Baltimore Sun; Richard L. Stokes, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and J. C. O'Brien, Philadelphia Inquirer.

Ore Goal Cut

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—War Production Board has revised downward to 91,000,000 tons its goal for iron ore movement on the Great Lakes this season, it was learned May 6.

The original goal was 95,000,000, but this was reduced some time ago to 94,000,000 tons. The further reduction has just been decided upon.

A late navigation season, officials said, might make it possible to exceed the new goal, which is about 1,000,000 tons under last year's record movement.

This year's late-starting season, together with a stock pile described as "pretty good," resulted in the decision to reduce the goal to 91,000,000 tons, it was said.

Based on the original goal, the late start of iron ore movement from upper lake to lower lake ports already has resulted in a deficit of 7,000,000 tons.

Bolivian President Suggests Broader Co-operative Setup

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—President Peñaranda of Bolivia suggested last night that the inter-American system of co-operation, proposed as a model for the postwar world, needs additional material covering collective security and social problems.

"The American system, perfect in the statements already formulated," said the Bolivian President who April 5 signed the United Nations Declaration," needs supplementary material covering the subject of collective security and the whole field of social problems—matters hitherto considered from a regional and therefore limited point of view."

President Peñaranda, who is making an official tour of the United States following his decree of war on the Axis, expressed his views in a prepared press statement at Blair House, residence of distinguished foreign visitors.

Extension of the inter-American ideals of co-operation and arbitration from continental to global use has been proposed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, and the Pan American Union.

Bolivia's soldier-statesman carried forward the idea of a broadened Pan-American pattern for the world when he stated:

"This system, although it serves the interests of 21 American Republics, has not been and is not exclusive in the sense of preventing co-operation, moral and material, with the rest of the world."

Bolivia's decree of war, explained President Peñaranda in reply to questions, will permit mobilization of his country's manpower for increased production of minerals, especially strategic tin.

Asked about his conversations with President Roosevelt, which lasted until 1:30 this morning and which were continued after breakfast in the White House, Bolivia's President said they were "very cordial and very friendly." He added that they had exchanged ideas on postwar problems in general and Bolivian-U. S. relations in particular.

Reciprocal Trade Pact Inquiry Asked by House Republicans

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—An immediate congressional investigation of the Administration's policies in making trade agreements with other nations was asked today by the 10 Republicans of the House Ways and Means Committee.

After the Democratic majority recommended to the House the extension, in its present form, of President Roosevelt's authoity to negotiate reciprocal trade pacts, the Republicans filed a minority report saying:

"We believe that the Congress should immediately authorize an investigation of the whole question with the view to working out a combined tariff and reciprocity policy:

"1. That protects our country's vital interests.

"2. That is truly flexible, and

"3. That is geared to deal with foreign trade upon a realistic basis along constitutional lines.

"Consideration should be given to the creation of some independent agency to deal with both matters, with full opportunity for all parties concerned to be heard."

The minority challenged contentions of Democrats that action on the trade authority extension would reflect the extent of this country's willingness to participate in postwar world adjustments, saying:

"We of the Republican minority regard it as not only unfortunate, but imprudent and presumptuous, for the Secretary of State (Cordell Hull) to hold that the action of Congress on the extension of the trade treaty act is a test of American foreign policy in the postwar world, and ask other nations to construe it as such."

The minority party members let it be known that they will seek an amendment to require congressional approval before any trade pact becomes effective.

The trade agreements act authorizes the President to enter into trade agreements with foreign governments, but he cannot decrease or increase by more than 50 per cent any existing rate or duty or transfer any article between the dutiable and the free lists.

Second 'Mission to Moscow' Conveying Letter to Stalin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—President Roosevelt confirmed it all at his press conference today.

Joseph E. Davies, former American Ambassador to the Soviet Union is undertaking a second "mission to Moscow."

He is bearing a special message to Premier Joseph Stalin.

It is announced that he is leaving at once; he is probably already en route on the same plane that is carrying Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff to Moscow for consultation with his government.

Mr. Roosevelt told correspondents that even Mr. Davies didn't know what was in the letter the President had written to Mr. Stalin and Mr. Roosevelt was saying nothing further about it.

But nobody will be surprised if the Chief Executive has just put into writing what is very much on his mind and says in effect to the Soviet Premier: how about getting together before long?

That is the question which the President has well to the fore in his plans and it would be reasonable for him to put it directly to Mr. Stalin, who is himself a man of direct dealing.

Incidentally, Mr. Davies is going to function in a much more important capacity than that of letter-carrier. Mr. Roosevelt agreed to that. He said that Mr. Davies would naturally know the contents of the message after it was delivered to Mr. Stalin and would undoubtedly discuss it with him.

If there is any reluctance on Mr. Stalin's part to join in the project which the President has in view, Mr. Davies can be counted on to be an effective persuader. He is on the most cordial terms with Mr. Stalin and is accepted in Moscow as one of the best friends of the Soviet Union in the United States. He is trusted and respected and his judgment will carry a good deal of weight.

It is not expected that Mr. Davies will remain in the Soviet Union very long. He has no other important mission than to deliver the President's communication and to help bring back the right answer.

Mr. Roosevelt also told the correspondents today that he had had a very gratifying discussion with Gen. Enrique Peñaranda, President of Bolivia. He said that he emphasized to General Peñaranda what he had emphasized to President Avila Camacho when they met at Monterrey two weeks ago, that the era of exploitation is at an end. He explained that he had apologized to the Bolivian President for the conditions which were once exacted from Bolivia on a loan of some years ago and assured him such conditions would not be repeated.

Senate Warned Trouble Brewing Unless U. S. Stops Petting Japanese

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Senator Edward V. Robertson (R) of Wyoming yesterday warned the Senate that trouble is brewing unless the Government stops "pampering and petting disloyal Japanese" in relocation camps.

Americans, he said, will not stand by and see Japanese loyal to Hirohito eating unrationed food of better quality and greater quantity than loyal American citizens can obtain, while sons of those citizens are being "murdered or mistreated" by Japanese militarists.

Moreover, he declared there may be trouble within the camps themselves. He declared that an investigation at the Heart Mountain Camp in Northwest Wyoming disclosed that 1,200 of the 10,000 Japanese there profess loyalty to Hirohito and are free to preach Japanese doctrines and to threaten those "who profess loyalty to the United States."

Demanding that the War Department be given control of the Japanese, he said that personnel of the War Relocation Authority, which now has charge, is "typical of the incompetent, wasteful, extravagant type of administration that has grown up in the last ten years."

He said that all Japanese in the Heart Mountain Camp are housed better than 75 per cent of the people of Wyoming, and have plenty of "meat, canned goods, fresh vegetables, fruit, butter, cream, milk—they are not rationed."

Senator Robertson said that Japanese daily pass a power and irrigation dam on their way to work in a camp sawmill "without any special guard." He contended that there was nothing to prevent these Japanese from buying arms in stores to which they had access.

"While he was in the camp," the Senator continued, "the investigator saw 29,300 pounds of meat delivered," and added that the investigation disclosed "fantastic" quantities of other foods on hand.

Tydings Sees No Statehood For Island

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, said yesterday that he did not believe Congress would grant statehood to Puerto Rico.

"Puerto Rico is sort of a stepchild of this country. We might just as well be truthful about it. Congress, in my opinion, isn't going to be for statehood, so it is just a question of maintaining the present status of the island or granting it independence," he said at hearings on his bill to grant the island complete and absolute independence.

He made the statements during arguments with Rafael Carrion, President of the Banco Popular of Puerto Rico, who is opposing the measure, and Juan Augusto Perea, President of an assembly of Puerto Ricans which is promoting the independence bill.

Señor Carrion asserted that citizens on the mainland should get the proper understanding of conditions in Puerto Rico. In answer to questions from Senator Homer T. Bone (D), of Washington as to the teaching of English in Puerto Rican schools, he said he believed that many of the island's educators favored this and that Puerto Rico is making steady progress in simulating American ideals and institutions.

Felix Benitez Rexach, who is associated with Señor Perea in advocating independence, asserted that "independence is the natural destiny of the island."

Two witnesses, opposing the bill, urged that Puerto Rico become an incorporated territory, like Hawaii, with the idea that ultimately it might become a state.

P. J. Seeralles, industrialist, termed Senator Tydings' bill "unwise, unfair, and biased."

Luis Ferre, industrialist, stated that the islands have not asked for independence and, on the contrary, have made a strong and determined effort to become part of the United States.

Over-Optimism About War Called Brake on Output

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7 (AP)—Our fighting men are winning their battles on the military front but the home front is not yet winning its battles, Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, told a public meeting here last night in reporting on his recent North African tour.

Mr. Waring told his listeners, including several hundred war plant workers among the throng of Legion executive committeemen and just plain citizens in the big State Fairgrounds Coliseum, that he was "deeply concerned over the general feeling of optimism prevailing in this country."

"So many of our people have the idea that the war is practically won," he said. "Nothing could be further from the truth. This false optimism tends to slow down production.

"Deep in my memory will ever be the picture of the American soldier as I last saw him in Africa, sweating in the heat of the day, and shivering in the cold of the African night.

"But what of the picture we find in some places here on the home front?

"As he [the American soldier] faced the Nazi on the Tunisian battle line, America witnessed at home the sorriest spectacle that a nation at war ever faced, when John L. Lewis issued his infamous 'no trespassing' order to 530,000 coal miners."

Panama Canal Safe

Of his inspection of the Panama Canal defenses, which he visited en route to Africa, Mr. Waring said:

"I had had some fear of our ability to protect it [the canal]. I am not worried about it now, and you need not be worried."

In North Africa the Legion executive found the American Army "doing a magnificient job," he said.

At one point Mr. Waring asked to "nail some German propaganda lies."

"In this war," he said, "there is not the slightest friction between the High Commands or between the private soldiers of the American, British and French forces. The Allied Armies are working as a team:

"Neither are the British letting somebody else do their fighting for them. They are doing their own fighting and doing it magnificently. Those British soldiers in Africa are superb."

Unanimous Over Big Fund

The National Executive Committee heard a charge yesterday that the operation of the "Renegotiation Law," authorizing various Government departments to re-negotiate war contracts, "is diminishing the production of war equipment . . . and undermining the Constitution of the United States."

John B. Hawley of Minneapolis, President of the Northern Pump Company, who made the charge, asserted that because of the operation of the Law companies with war contracts have not been able to close their books.

"Production cannot proceed full speed ahead with the financial status of almost every company in the United States waiting for the final "blessing," based on the opinion of the Undersecretary of War and the Undersecretary of the Navy," Mr. Hawley said.

Making a plea that the Government take any excess profits by taxation, Mr. Hawley said:

"Let's use that method to tax and seat every dollar of excess profits out of war contracts. We must prevent war profiteering and we must also protect the lives of those who are defending this country by eliminating every procedure which hinders defense production."

Without a dissenting vote the Executive Committee approved a proposal by its Americanism Commission that Roane Waring, National Commander, appoint a Committee to make preliminary arrangements for setting up a huge Americanism endowment fund and to report to the next national convention.

The proposed plan encompasses the raising of a fund of $20,000,000 a year to spread "the fundamentals of the American way of life."

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The Home Forum

The Power Of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE SEVENTH CHAPTER of Judges is an account of the victory won by Gideon over the Midianites and the Amalekites, invaders who, in the vivid metaphor of the Bible, "lay along in the valley like grasshoppers for multitude" (7:12).

Gideon, greatly stirred by the danger to his people, and by his conviction that God had appointed him to save them, sent out a call to the tribes of Israel for soldiers. According to the record, more than thirty thousand men answered that call, yet these were few compared to the hosts of the invaders. Nevertheless, guided by divine wisdom, Gideon told all that were fearful or in doubt of Israel's victory to return to their homes. More than "twenty and two thousand" departed. Yet again the voice of wisdom warned Gideon to test the remaining in order to retain only those who were alert, trustworthy, and devoted to the work to be done. At last only three hundred men were chosen. And with these, Gideon planned an amazing strategy whereby the little band so surprised and frightened the invaders by night that they fought wildly among themselves and fled. Evidently Gideon depended on the power of God and on his God-given ability to manifest that power.

* * *

But what of today, when the forces of aggression, violence, and evil seem to be far greater than ever before? Must men meet these evil forces only by their own might and numbers, or is the power of the everlasting God still available? We know that Christ Jesus, who did many wonderful works, said (John 14:10), **"The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."** He also said (verse 12), **"He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do."** But in order to manifest the power of God as Christ Jesus did we need to understand God, and man's relationship to Him, as he did. The way to this understanding has now been opened to all mankind through the discovery by Mary Baker Eddy of the Science of Christianity, or Christian Science. Its teaching, as set forth in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," is based on the spiritual truth of the Bible, especially the teachings and works of Christ Jesus.

* * *

In Christian Science we learn that all power is of God. The understanding of the allness of God shows evil to be powerless. Ponder Mrs. Eddy's definition of God (Science and Health, p. 587): **"The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."** As we understand this definition, we know that God is omnipotent, all-powerful.

Of equal importance is it to know that God is reflected by the real man. In order to learn how to express divine power we need to know the nature of man. Answering the question, **"What is man?"** Mrs. Eddy has written in part (p. 475), **"He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal; that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality underived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker."** Man, reflecting, loving and obeying the divine Principle of his being, Love, God, expresses the Mind-power, the all-power of God.

* * *

Then to overcome evil, to withstand aggression, be it subtle or violent, to bring into expression health, peace, just government, and harmonious living, we need to understand and utilize Mind-power. We need growth in the understanding of the power of God, and growth in the understanding and manifestation of spiritual man, in the likeness of God.

Greater devotion to duty, more intelligence, alertness, strength, unselfish effort, uncomplaining endurance, wisdom, consideration, reliability, are needed to produce and transport food and munitions, to make wise military and industrial decisions. All these qualities derive from the one Mind, God. And each individual can give better service as he rejoices in his God-given ability to show forth the power and goodness of God.

The infinite power of God, of Life, Truth, and Love, is made available to human beings through prayer. And Christian Science teaches us how to pray constantly and effectively. Silent affirmations of Truth protect, comfort, and strengthen us. Mrs. Eddy has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 160), **"To live so as to keep human consciousness in constant relation with the divine, the spiritual, and the eternal, is to individualize infinite power; and this is Christian Science."** God gives each one the spiritual ability, and Christian Science shows us the way "to individualize infinite power."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Prayer That Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwest Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring examples of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of the Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

There *is* a sure method of asking: and even children often use it.

The first chapter of the Christian Science textbook, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy, explains the spiritually scientific and unfailing prayer. Study of this great chapter—to say nothing of other portions of the book—has brought healing and increased dominion to countless thousands.

Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable Pocket Edition in black, blue, or brown morocco leather at $5; a DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7, and in various other editions at higher and lower prices. It may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere or will be sent postpaid on receipt of remittance by

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Catalogue of all the works of Mrs. Eddy sent free on request.

By Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"DESERTED OLD STEEL MILL": *A Water Color by Edmund Lewandowski*

"TO ME A ROW of ventilators possesses more beauty than a row of trees," so writes the water-colorist, Edmund Lewandowski. This statement, borne out in all his work, is well exemplified in the "Deserted Old Steel Mill." Here the pattern of smoke stacks, the repeating verticals of the picket fence, the design formed by the bare roof structures have been the primary interest. The intricate patterns of cold, austere, and even ugly forms, as seen by the artist, become a composition of amazing complexity and rhythm.

There are today in the United States many artists who are interested primarily in industrial subjects, wherein they find the spirit and beauty of our times and of our country. Perhaps the most widely known of these is Charles Sheeler. Mr. Lewandowski, a much younger artist, has come by his great interest naturally and inevitably. He writes of himself: "Since I was born and raised in Milwaukee, an industrial city, I naturally found myself tremendously interested in the industrial aspect of life. . . . In such an environment I couldn't help but understand and admire this American giant, Industry. I spent my after-school periods and summer vacations at work in the factories. As far as I can remember, in all the shop talk of my father and his friends, I never heard a machine referred to in an uncomplimentary manner. . . . It was through their eyes, their conversation, that I first saw the hidden beauty of industrial America."

Mr. Lewandowski received his art training at the Layton School of Art in Milwaukee from 1931 to 1934. He then taught drawing and painting in the Milwaukee schools and continued his own painting in his leisure time. Though still under thirty years of age, he is a trustee and member of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Art Institute and is now serving in the United States Army.

B. T.

Boží moc

Překlad článku o Kresťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

SEDMÁ KAPITOLA Knihy Soudců líčí vítězství, které dobyl Gedeon nad Madianskými a Amalechskými útočníky kteří, jak je popsáno pestrou, obraznou mluvou Bible, "leželi v údolí, jako kobylky u velikém množství" (7:12).

Gedeon, velmi vzrušen nebezpečím jeho lidu hrozícím, a svým přesvědčením, že ho Bůh ustanovil aby lid zachránil, obeslal kmeny Izraelské se žádostí o vojsko. Jak je zaznamenáno, přihlásilo se více než třicet tisíc mužů, ale to bylo málo u porovnání s vojsky, která do země vtrhla. Přes to však Gedeon, veden božskou moudrostí, řekl všem bojácným nebo těm, kdož pochybovali o vítězství Izraele, aby se vrátili domů. Odešlo jich více než dvacetdva tisíce. A znova ještě hlas moudrosti varoval Gedeona, aby vyzkoušel zbývající muže a ponechal si jenom ty, kdož byli bdělí, hodni důvěry a oddání dílu, jež mělo býti vykonáno. Na konec jich bylo vybráno jenom tři sta. A s nimi Gedeon provedl úžasný strategický plán, dle kterého tato malá tlupa překvapila a postrašila v noci vetřelce tak, že se sami mezi sebou divoce potýkali a dali se na útěk. Gedeon zřejmě závisel na Boží moci a na své Bohem dané schopnosti tuto moc projeviti.

Ale co dělati dnes, kdy útočné síly, násilí a zlo, jak se zdá, jsou mnohem větší než kdykoliv před tím? Musí lidé čeliti těmto silám zloby jenom vlastní mocí a množstvím, nebo je moc věčně trvajícího Boha dosud k použití? My víme, že Kristus Ježíš, jenž konal mnoho obdivuhodných skutků, řekl (Jan 14:10), "Otec ve mně přebývaje, ont' činí skutky." On také řekl (verš 12), "Kdož věří ve mne, skutky, kteréž já činím, i on činiti bude, a větší nad ty činiti bude." Ale abychom projevovali Boží moc tak jak to činil Kristus Ježíš, je nám třeba porozuměti Bohu a poměru člověka k Němu tak, jak Ježíš jemu rozuměl. Cesta k tomuto porozumění je nyní všemu lidstvu otevřena tím, že Mary Baker Eddy objevila Vědu křesťanství, čili Křesťanskou Vědu. Tato nauka, jak ji vyložila ve své učebnici, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), je založena na duchovní pravdě Bible, zejména na učení a skutcích Krista Ježíše.

V Křesťanské Vědě poznáme, že všechna moc je od Boha. Porozumění všechnosti Boha ukazuje, že zlo je bezmocné. Uvažujte o definici Boha dle Mrs. Eddy (v Science and Health, str. 587): "Veliký JÁ JSEM; vše-vědoucí, vše-vidoucí, vše-působící, vše-moudrý, vše-milující, a věčný; Princip; Mysl; Duše; Duch; Život; Pravda; Láska; všechna podstata; inteligence." Když této definici porozumíme, víme, že Bůh je všemohoucí, všemocný.

Stejně důležitým je věděti, že Bůh se zrcadlí ve skutečném člověku. Abychom poznali jak máme vyjadřovati božskou moc, je nám zapotřebí znáti povahu člověka. Odpovídajíc na otázku, "Co jest člověk?", Mrs. Eddy napsala z části (na str. 475), "On jest složená idea Boha, zahrnující v sobě všechny pravé ideje; rodový název pro vše co zrcadlí Boží obraz a podobu; vědomá totožnost bytí, jak jí nacházíme ve Vědě, v níž člověk je odleskem Boha neb Mysli, a proto je věčným; to co nemá mysl od Boha oddělenou; to co nemá ani jednu vlastnost jež nepochází z Božství; to co nemá vlastní život, ani inteligenci, ani vlastní tvůrčí moc, nýbrž zrcadlí duchovně vše, co náleží jeho Stvořiteli." Člověk zobrazující a milující božský Princip svého bytí, Lásku, Boha, a Jeho poslušný, vyjadřuje moc Mysli, vše-moc Boží.

Abychom tedy překonali zlo, abychom odolali útočení, buď lstivému nebo násilnému, abychom vyjadřovali zdraví, pokoj, spravedlivost ve vládě, a harmonický život, je nám třeba porozuměti moci Mysli a jí používati. Je zapotřebí, abychom rostli v porozumění Boží moci a aby rostlo naše porozumění duchovnímu člověku v Boží podobě a jeho projevování.

Je třeba většího oddání se povinnostem, více inteligence, bdělosti, síly, více nesobeckého úsilí, většího vytrvání bez reptání, více moudrosti, uvažování a spolehlivosti ku výrobě a dopravě potravin a střeliva, a aby se dospělo k moudrým rozhodnutím ve věcech vojenských a průmyslových. Všechny tyto vlastnosti pocházejí z jedné Mysli, Boha. A každý jedinec může sloužiti lépe, když se těší ze své Bohem dané schopnosti projevovati Boží moc a dobrotu.

Nekonečná Boží moc, moc života, Pravdy, a Lásky stala se upotřebitelnou pro lidské bytosti skrze modlitbu. A Křesťanská Věda nás učí, jak se máme modliti bez přestání a s účinkem. Tiché, pevné tvrzení Pravdy chrání, utěšuje a posiluje nás. Mrs. Eddy napsala (v knize The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany—První Církev Krista, Vědec, a Různé, str. 160): "Žíti tak, aby lidské vědomí bylo udržováno ve stálém vztahu k božskému, k duchovnímu a k věčnému, znamená individualisovati nekonečnou moc; a to jest Křesťanská Věda." Bůh dává každému duchovní schopnost, a Křesťanská Věda nám ukazuje způsob jakým máme "individualisovati nekonečnou moc."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The "Old Corner" Became an Institution

"NOW ENSUED A PERIOD glorious for American letters," writes a contemporaneous critic, "during which the Old Corner attracted to itself the greatest of native and English writers, comparatively few Americans of distinction being associated with any other house. The sterling worth, the mercantile dignity and sound judgment of Ticknor, and the swift perception, the brilliancy and the social charm of Fields, gave, in their union, power, reliability, and geniality to the establishment, and the Old Corner became the constant resort of wits, poets, scientists, philosophers, and the distinguished of all professions.

"Here came Rufus Choate to explain the hieroglyphic memoranda in which he set down the names of the books he wanted to come by the next 'boat' as he always called a steamship. . . . Here Thackeray towered above his admirers and told gaily of his American experiences and impressions, none the less amused because the point of his story made against his own simplicity or ignorance. . . .

"Here were seen the burly figure of bluff Henry Ward Beecher, and the slender form of his gentle-mannered sister, Mrs. Stowe, the sweet kindly face of Lucy Larcom, the spiritual countenance of Ralph Waldo Emerson. . . .

"Here the great men of the bar, pulpit, platform, and university chair exchanged their notions of science, ethics, history, poetry, politics and people, and Gliddon discoursed of Egypt and the latest find in mummies. . . .

"John Leitch, one of the great Cunard captains, passed most of his Boston stays reading away for dear life on a square, green-topped stool in a front corner, and here came the village clergyman and the country doctor yearly to replenish their libraries, depending for the profitable expenditure of their hard savings upon the advice of clerks, who had in their turn been instructed, ever kindly and helpfully, by the theologians, surgeons, and doctors who were daily visitors. Here came the 'solid men of Boston' to enrich their libraries with fine sets of standard authors, or to subscribe for new editions of Scott or Dickens; here, too, came their wives to secure the latest keepsakes and albums of fashion, and sometimes to request the sending to their houses for inspection of some illustrated volumes, which occasionally came back with traces of cake and coffee on their pages, and here came the seekers for big Bibles for presentation to pulpit, or at weddings, for the Old Corner kept the only stock of Oxford Bibles in the town."—From "Hawthorne and His Publisher," by CAROLINE TICKNOR. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Pani's Golden Chair

IN THE POOREST DISTRICT of Brno (as in other such districts all over the world) people put their wealth, quite literally, in the window. They hung up a handsome curtain, or they placed a potted plant in a fine metal container where it could impress the passers-by. What happened behind the curtain or the plant was nobody's business; but, at least, one could erect some sort of façade between one's poverty and the world.

Only Pani Dubska's shabbily-dressed window let down the street, which was sensitive about such matters. Although it was a Czech town, the next two or three streets were inhabited by a prosperous German minority which could place whole coffee-sets in their windows, not to speak of expensive china ornaments, and even two thicknesses of curtains sometimes. One had to keep one's end up with the Germans; and Pani Dubska's one worn lace curtain, insufficiently washed, was a disgrace to the neighborhood. Not that Pani Dubska was a sloven by nature; simply, that she was poor, overworked, and too much engaged in washing other people's curtains to have time for her own.

Every morning for years, she had taken the bus from the marketplace out to Madame Libusa's to do her morning's work. Madame Libusa was an opera-singer who had retired with a large fortune, about twenty years ago. She had built herself a hideous villa on the outskirts of Brno, where Pani Dubska daily helped Libusa's maid to sweep the velvet-pile carpets, to dust the scattered ornaments and trophies, and to set back in their places the golden chairs which winked round the walls of the salon.

* * *

Pani Dubska hurried out of her house to catch the bus for the last time. Her window looked shabbier than ever as she ran past it; and, in spite of the cold, she took time to notice the contemptuous glance cast at the mended lace curtain by her neighbor, the baker's wife, who was also going in the same direction. *"Dobrý den!"* called out the baker's wife, giving the usual Czech greeting. "Why are you in such a hurry? Now the Madame has gone, they surely don't want you up there any longer!"

"This is the day of the sale," Pani Dubska panted, trying to keep up with the other; "and I am going out to the house to buy some small thing to put in my window."

"Ah, that will be nice! A pair of curtains perhaps? Or a nice potted plant? They say the old lady had her conservatory full of such."

"I am not very good with potted plants," answered Pani Dubska humbly. "You see, being busy and out all day, I have little enough time to water them—"

"Oh, well, a new curtain will freshen our whole road up, I'm sure." The baker's wife nodded condescendingly as the other turned away from her to catch the bus which was just starting. It rumbled and jolted over the old cobbles, past the Powder Tower and the fine house of Hundtmuth, the pencil-manufacturer; until at last it reached the open country and drove down a long avenue of oaks whose trunks glittered in the winter sunshine, frosted with rime.

* * *

Pani Dubska sat clutching her worn leather purse, which contained every krone she could scrape together. For (though she had not dared to tell the baker's wife this) it was neither a potted plant nor even a new pair of curtains which she coveted. It was a golden chair, just one golden chair from Libusa's own salon. Every morning for twenty years, she had dusted those chairs. Once she had sat down on one of them, just for a moment, just to feel what it was like to be gentry. She had forty-five krone in her purse and that was a great sum. Surely one chair could not cost more!

* * *

She hardly knew the house, when she entered it again. Dealers, souvenir-hunters, antique-collectors from even as far as Prague, walked from room to room scuffling up the carpets, feeling the upholstery, sniggering slightly at the faded groups of forgotten celebrities which stood about on the inlaid tables. So confused did she become by all this, that the auctioneer had disposed of the whole gilded suite in the salon before she had grasped the fact. When she did, it was with a stab of horror—but not despair. She would have the buyer pointed out to her; would make him her offer. Surely no one in his senses would want all those chairs.

* * *

The buyer, a wealthy dealer in a coat with a sable collar, could not, for a moment, understand what this shabby little woman wanted. When he did, he only smiled. "But I want the whole set complete, Pani," he said; "otherwise I could not get rid of it. Besides, what do you possibly want with a golden chair?"

She gave him an oddly sharp, cunning look. "The set is incomplete anyway, Excellency; there are only eleven chairs. I know, for I dusted them often."

* * *

He paid no attention, but began to give the packers directions about forwarding the suite. Then he left the house, but Pani Dubska waited until the auctioneer climbed the attic stairs and began to dispose of the broken junk to the few hangers-on who remained. The twelfth chair was up there, its back broken, one leg shorter than the other. But its gilding, at any rate, was as fine as ever; and that was all that really mattered. She carried it out on her head to the bus and endured the good-natured teasing of the other passengers. Fortunately, there was no one about the street as she bore it home, and its discrepancies passed unnoticed there. A few nails into the broken back, a wedge of thick paper under the shortened leg, a cleared space under the window—

When the baker's wife returned from her shopping, she stood and gaped. For there, in Pani Dubska's window, the back of the golden chair gleamed with an aristocratic elegance which neither she, nor the Germans themselves, could emulate.

ELIZABETH KYLE

Mother's Accounts

ALTHOUGH MOTHER did her figuring on scraps of paper and the backs of envelopes, and her receipted bills were always crumpled into little wads from being carried so long in her purse, she really had her financial situation pretty well in hand. All the scraps and bills eventually came to rest in the drawer in the kitchen table, and there Mother studied them at her leisure.

On her bills marked "Paid," she'd make notes of the household situation at the time. On grocery bills would be penciled such memos as:

"Four boarders. Parties."

"Six boarders. Two cooks."

"Two and a half boarders. Stirling."

A half boarder was someone who was there only half the month. Stirling was Mother's brother, who paid us a three months' visit. The same with other bills. On the gas and electric light bill would be "Three boarders. Mrs. Yates ironed a lot." . . .

When the cash-and-carry markets came in Mother saved each day's slips and added them up at the end of the month. Of course on these slips a lot was listed that wasn't food, such as floor wax, soap, matches, etc., but Mother said you needed these things to run a house, and she lumped them with the food under the title "Food and." . . .

What cash Mother had usually came from her sales of figs, flowers, milk, and eggs. She had envelopes marked, "Cow," "Figs," "Chickens," "Flowers," and would keep the money earned by these in their appropriate envelopes. These envelopes she hid in various places, too, and would forget where, and we children were always having to hunt for them.

When the cow needed some feed she took the money from the "Cow" envelope. She liked to think that the cow bought its own hay, the figs and flowers their fertilizers. . . . Occasionally the cow would be broke, in which case she might borrow from the figs and Mother would put into the "Fig" envelope an I. O. U. from the cow reading, "I. O. U. $3.40. Cow." Mother loved to study these envelopes, shuffling them back and forth, writing little notes and putting them inside.

"Honestly," said Father, watching her, "I never saw such a silly way of keeping accounts. The money is all yours. Why do you do it that way?"

"Because," Mother told him, "I like to do it that way."—From "Chicken Every Sunday," by ROSEMARY TAYLOR. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Summits

Men plod along the twisting darkened ways
Deep in the woods and weary of their quest,
When suddenly the mountain's very crest
Is standing there above them through the haze.
In cities too, men can go on for days,
Catching at shadows in a wood, depressed,
Not knowing which of many paths is best,
Like tired, baffled children in a maze.

But then, by loveliness that grips the heart
Quite unexpectedly, on crowded streets,
Or just by seeing how the earth's rim meets
Immensity in which they have no part,
They may, by something else than self-command,
Come on some bit of truth they understand.

GEOFFROY ATKINSON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

'Brick House on R Street' ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

If John Monroe had not made the mistake before a House Military Affairs Committee of refusing to answer a simple question, Washington would have known little about the big "brick house on R Street," and the country would have not had the latest example of what it means to combine big-name hunting and contract-bagging in the same operation in this wartime capital.

The question put to Mr. Monroe was who had attended his lavish social affairs, where some of the prominent citizens of the day gathered as a result of Mr. Monroe's importunities. If Mr. Monroe had just gone ahead and answered, the story would have been over and done with. Instead of that he declined to commit himself on the ground that what he said might tend to incriminate him. This, as it turned out, was silly. Nothing thus far shown indicates criminality; indeed, Mr. Monroe, who legally changed his name from Kaplan a few years back, had done nothing more than is fairly common among Washington lobbyists.

Later Mr. Monroe did a second unwise thing. He declared he had had an advance tip-off that he was to be "smeared" by the Committee, coming from "two prominent New Dealers." Then he declined to say who the two were. The Committee questioned Mr. Monroe in executive session, but failed to elicit a satisfactory reply. Some observers got the impression that Mr. Monroe had just misspoken himself again.

In this confused, overcrowded city, where Government agencies shift from building to building, hour by hour, awed and uncomfortable manufacturers from the great outside like to have the comforting presence of big, strong, highly articulate agents who profess to know their way around. This is the kind of service which Mr. Monroe sold to clients. He made enough out of it to pay rent at the scale of $800 or $900 a month and return to him somewhere around $35,000 to $45,000 in his two years' service, but, as he declared in a strongly southern accent (with New Jersey overtones), it was just "a tiny, skimpy business; yes, man!"

A Liking for Big Names

Part of the skimpy business of making a convincing front for potential clients was to entertain at his "R" Street house, and to fill it with prominent persons. That is what Washington is laughing at today, the prominent persons Mr. Monroe hooked, before the Committee hooked Mr. Monroe.

The game seems simple enough, when you know about it. Mr. Monroe would go to a potential big name and practically camp on his doorstep. He would invite the individual to come to dinner to meet so-and-so, another celebrity. When Mr. A arrived, Mr. B frequently would have been unavoidably detained. But just the same all of Mr. Monroe's gratified out-of-town manufacturing friends would see the entree their big, articulate agent had in Washington, and they would be comforted and feel happy.

Mr. Monroe had Secretary of the Navy Knox at his home, and the Archduke Otto. Mr. Knox explains that he finally accepted an invitation because he understood Senator Bridges was going to be one of the guests. Senator Bridges didn't come that night. But the food was good, and apparently Mr. Knox thought nothing more of it until later on he saw his name in the headlines on the Monroe "sucker list." There was plenty of company for Mr. Knox. A whole batch of easy-going Senators were on hand, and a lot of other prominent persons. Mr. Monroe hadn't found it hard to crash the social gate; not perhaps the gate of the real Washington society, but the gate behind which a good many curiosity seekers and political innocents live.

Contracts Not Too Easy

Mr. Monroe was called "Colonel" though he never completed his West Point course. It appears that he worked for the R. F. C. offices in Boston and New Orleans as John Monroe Kaplan from 1934 to 1937, as an examiner, at an annual salary of $5,000, his job consisting of recommending whether applications for loans be approved or rejected. Those simple-hearted old days must look like a time of impoverishment to Mr. Monroe now, for he landed one fee here at least that amounted to $10,000.

On the other hand, one of the elements of the "Colonel's" testimony was the difficulty he had in getting contracts. He felt he was performing a patriotic function in bringing manufacturers face to face with the right officials. But oh, how often it happened that the manufacturers failed to make a sale even with Mr. Monroe's best efforts!

At no time very good, his memory on these financial matters proved singularly hazy before the Committee check-up, and one was torn between rival explanations, either Mr. Monroe was getting a lot of retainer fees and not doing his clients much in return; or conversely, he was doing his clients a great deal of good and was too modest to recall the fees.

Mr. Monroe is a stocky, thick-set person, with an effusive, over-frank, man-to-man manner. He is nattily dressed with a worldly air, and once or twice he seemed to be condescending to Committee members, when he called them "my dear man." Obviously, Mr. Monroe is a chap who will get on. I have only one tip for him. On the whole, in the long run, it is wiser in Washington, when a congressional committee asks you a question, to answer it. That advice is worth $10,000; but I will settle for a smaller fee.

Women Train in West Texas for Army Ferry Flying

Their duty will be to fly planes from factory to field and from field to field within U. S.

SWEETWATER, Texas, May 7 (AP)—Women fliers by the hundreds, sunbronzed, trim as their streamlined planes, are threading the wide blue sky of West Texas in the Army's new program to prepare them for war service.

There will be thousands of women in the program, under which for the first time the Army is supervising the air instruction of women, as it expands from a beginning at Houston, where the first class of 23 was graduated April 24, to this neat plant, with its large airfield, ample grounds, and orderly blue-and-cream buildings.

The Flying Training Command, which from its headquarters at Fort Worth administers the schooling of all bombardiers, navigators, and aerial gunners for the Army Air Forces, in in charge of the women's training.

The program started almost from scratch. Miss Jacqueline Cochran, its director, surveyed the women pilot potentiality in this country in 1940 and found only four women who had flown planes of 600 horsepower and more.

"We had people who loved flying—who were acclimated to the air—and that was the only advantage we had," says Miss Cochran.

The women's course is modified from the regular Army course for aviation cadets and combat flying is deleted. Gunnery is also omitted, as the women are preparing for non-combatant jobs within the United States.

During the training period, the women receive $165 per month on Civil Service status. When they are graduated, they don snappy blue uniforms and go into ferrying work at $250 per month.

Their duty will be to ferry planes from factory to field and from field to field, to any point in the country designated by the Army. Men pilots will thus be released for other service.

From 30 states, the girls include former office workers, outdoor girls, small-town girls, and big-city girls, and girls who used to live the easy life. Avenger Field is like nothing they ever knew before.

Miss Lyda M. Dunham of Boston, Mass., who was graduated from Boston University last June, ventured out of New England for the first time in her life to train for Army air duty. Now, tanned, smiling, and "getting a muscle cranking planes," she says. "This is really being a part of something."

A stenographer for a brief period after college graduation, she learned flying in the Civilian Pilot Training program and was in the 99s, a women's flying organization.

Apparently there are many others who feel as she does about the work.

"We have girls now signed up for classes until next fall," Miss Cochran says happily. "They're all qualified. If an applicant is not qualified, we talk her out of it. That's the tough part."

To be eligible, a woman must have had at least 35 hours flying time; she must be between the ages of 21 and 34, and must pass a stiff Army physical test.

Associated Press

Training Under Watchful Eye of Army

Upper: Miss Jacqueline Cochrane (center, gesturing), director of the Women's Flying Program, gets together with some of the women students for a bull session in the ready room at Avenger Field, Sweetwater, Texas. There for the first time the Army Flying Training Command is supervising the training of women fliers for noncombatant ferrying work within the United States. Lower: Ginger Disbrow (right) of Schenectady, N. Y., boards her plane for a routine flight at Avenger Field. On the ground are: Catherine Houser (left), Canton, Ohio, and Violet Wierzbick, Flint, Mich.

Harpsichord Player Makes His Instrument

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YPSILANTI, Mich., May 7—Not all harpsichords and clavichords are museum pieces. John Challis, concert performer upon these delicate instruments, builds them here in a craftsman's studio in the city's business section. So far as he knows, he is the only person now building these instruments capable of rendering the early keyboard music of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Dolmetsch family of Surrey, England, with whom Mr. Challis studied about 15 years ago, were forced to abandon the making of these instruments after the war. Prior to the war, three German craftsmen also built harpsichords, but Mr. Challis assumes that they, too, have had to give up their work. He himself has faced new problems in wartime, but so far he has been able to surmount them and continue to produce these instruments. It is a labor of love rather than commerce, for it takes Mr. Challis almost a year to complete a concert harpsichord, so careful is he of his craftsmanship.

In the construction of these keyboard instruments, whose flexibility and wide tonal range convey quite a different effect from the piano, Mr. Challis has held to two basic principles.

"The seventeenth century craftsman was also a fine player, and for this reason had a chance of producing instruments which would not only please the musician but inspire him to do his best work," he says. "So it must be today if we are to continue this work.

"Furthermore, the harpsichord has a future, and experimentation with various materials and methods of construction would result in an instrument superior to that of the past."

As a virtuoso upon the harpsichord, clavichord and recorder, he presents a limited number of concerts every year in order that interest may once more be revived in the chief instruments of Bach's time.

Mr. Challis holds that compositions written for the harpsichord and clavichord by Bach, Handel, Scarlatti and Couperin cannot be accurately interpreted on the piano. A harpsichord, for example, can obtain much more subtlety of tone because of two keyboards, four sets of strings and seven pedals.

John Challis early acquired facility in the handling of delicate tools. When 13 years old, he was set at work in his father's jewelry store repairing clocks, and three years later he was handling intricate watches as well.

He entered the Michigan State Normal College Conservatory of Music when the family moved from South Lyon, where he was born, to Ypsilanti. Fascinated by a Dolmetsch clavichord owned by Frederick Alexander, head of the Conservatory, John soon constructed his own crude instrument.

In 1926, he journeyed to England to study with Dolmetsch at Haslemere in Surrey. His studies included the recorder and viola da gamba, besides the harpsichord and clavichord, in which he made astonishing progress.

The Country Speaks: San Antonio

Tolerance About Japanese Gift ..... *By Ralph W. Cessna*

As I crossed the sunny plaza and sauntered down the broad walk leading up to the scarred white walls of the Alamo I was thinking about a concert I'd just heard over the radio. A symphony orchestra had played a program made up entirely of music by German composers. And that reminded me of something else. Something Japanese. I turned and walked over into the courtyard that adjoins the Alamo.

"Is it still there?" I thought to myself. "I wonder if it's still there."

It was. There it stood, as solid and unprepossessing and dignified as ever, in one corner just off the pathway that leads around the court past the old well where those brave Texans drew up their water until Santa Ana broke through.

It is just a stone slab, weatherworn and gray. But it tells a story which today takes on even new significance. That it was put there in the first place is important. That it remains there today is just as important.

For that stone slab was the gift of a native Japanese. The lettering on it, on the side facing you on the path, now faded, is obviously Chinese, as it is the custom of the Japanese to use Chinese characters when he wants to touch the literary heights. But on the other side in English you may read: "Stone from the Native Province of Suneemon Torii, the Bonham of Japan. In the Province is Nagashino, the Alamo of Japan."

A Story Worth Repeating

Here's the story—it has been told before, but worth repeating in connection with discovery of the fact that the stone is still there:

A Japanese scholar named Prof. Shigetaka Shiga of Tokyo, back in 1914, having heard of the famous Alamo episode of Texas, recalling a similar incident in Japanese history, and wishing to express his felicity to Americans and his respects to the Alamo martyrs, composed a poem. Then he found a piece of granite from that province in Japan where a band of Nipponese at some time in the dim past had fought a brave but losing battle for freedom, just like those Texans in the Alamo, had his poem inscribed on its flattened side, and set out for San Antonio. He was received here with due ceremony and his stone was reverently set up in the corner of the grounds that adjoin the Alamo.

The poem is a rather long one. It begins like this: "One hundred and fifty are besieged by five thousand. Not only the provisions, but the ammunition are all gone. . . ."

And it closes like this: "I have brought a well-polished stone from Japan. And commemorate your heroic deeds with this humble inscription."

Tolerance Amid War's Strife

And that's the story of the stone marker in the corner of the courtyard that adjoins the Alamo.

I walked over to the stone and laid an affectionate hand on its smooth, rounded top. I had last seen it just before Pearl Harbor and had been impressed with the genuine friendliness of Professor Shiga.

Over in the Museum one of the kindly caretakers explained: "Oh, yes, just after Pearl Harbor and for a few months in fact, people would come in and complain about our keeping that Japanese 'thing.' Some insisted that we send it back to Professor Shiga. Some said just to tear it out and break it up. One gentleman, apparently considering himself magnanimous as well as patriotic, advised that we put a shroud over it for the duration. But that kind of feeling soon died down. No one has mentioned it now for a long time."

All San Antonio knows about it. Interested visitors can't help but see that it has a Japanese connection. But, like the German music I'd heard over the radio, the Japanese stone is still there—a "well-polished stone" with a "humble inscription."

Feeding 5,000,000 in Army Means Buying on Huge Scale

To housewives struggling with rationing problems, and to all civilians on wartime diet, the United States War Department has addressed a report on what it means to provide three square meals a day for 5,000,000 soldiers scattered around the world. Excerpts from the report follow:

From the U. S. War Department

WASHINGTON—When about 5,000,000 Americans are shifted from civilian life into the Army of the United States, feeding them is not simply a matter of shifting from home markets and dinner tables to the commissaries of the Quartermaster Corps and Army mess halls. The problem is complicated by a variety of requirements and conditions.

The soldier eats nearly twice as much as the civilian.

A scientifically balanced diet is provided by the Army.

Reserves of food, sufficient for large demands and long periods, must be accumulated at strategic points.

Greater consumption, procurement of the foods necessary to balance a diet, massing and moving reserve supplies—all these and other difficulties are being met and overcome so successfully that the United States Army is rated the best fed in the world. Yet that reputation is no more a source of pride than the circumstances under which and despite of which it has been gained.

Mass buying and all other features of the Army Quartermaster Corps program are directed toward maintenance of American standards of living both in homes and in the Army. Regulation, economies, and conservation required of the civilian have their counterparts in our armed forces.

Nor was that reputation gained at the expense of foreign countries in which our troops are based or which they have invaded. In lands where food is short the United States ships the supplies needed by the men. We do not follow the practice of the Axis in occupied territory by living off the country and starving the inhabitants.

Finally, the Army's procurement of food is being accomplished in the face of, yet without prejudice to, the demands of lease-lend for food to be shipped abroad.

5½ Pounds of Food a Day

Food procurement for the Army is a task which the Army itself, with its knowledge of military needs and military procedure and its information on the over-all tactical and strategical situation, is best equipped to handle.

Normally, the average soldier eats approximately 5½ pounds of food daily, with a calorie value of 4,500. It follows that an Army of 5,000,000 men will eat about 27,500,000 pounds of food every day. These figures represent daily consumption only and do not cover the great quantities which must be stored in the United States and at bases overseas for future use.

To fill the current and future requirements the Army purchases approximately 15,000 tons of food a day. Its daily food bill is approximately $2,800,000, but it breaks down into a cost of only 56 cents a day, or $204.40 a year, to feed the average enlisted man. Even discounting the saving by mass buying, this is an achievement in economy that any housewife would envy.

A ration is the allowance of food provided by the Government for the subsistence of one soldier for one day. (Officers are not entitled to rations but must pay for their own food.) The field ration, which has superseded the garrison ration, consists of the following types and quantities of food:

Meat, poultry, fish or meat substitute—16 oz.; eggs—1; butter and other fats—2½ oz.; grain products and cereals—12 oz.; milk—1 pint; Irish potatoes—12 oz.; tomatoes and citrus fruits—4 oz.; leafy, green and yellow vegetables—7 oz.; other fruits and vegetables—12 oz.; sugar—slightly less than 3 ounces. Breads, desserts, and salads made up the remainder of the 5½ lb. allowance. A soldier receives coffee 40 times every 30 days.

Coffee is brewed on the basis of 3 lbs. for 100 men. Eight pounds of butter are allowed for 100 men each day.

Buying a Season's Output

The Army's Quartermaster General, buying trainloads of food every day, sometimes takes an entire season's output of a certain item of food to assure the Army of an adequate supply for immediate or near-future needs. He can, in fact, buy unlimited amounts of any food product in the country and he is as discriminating about his purchases as any housewife, but, unlike her, he must keep a weather eye eternally on supply and demand.

If his tremendous buying powers were used without regard to the national situation, every housewife, every war worker, and every soldier, too, would suffer. It is to his own as well as to the national advantage that food producers and processers, big and little, be kept in business by avoiding stripping their barns and warehouses to fill his own stocks of food, and that the shelves of the corner grocery store do not stand empty.

Procurement of food for the Army is a job of such proportions that nearly 30 men and women, all recognized experts in processing, buying, packaging, transporting, warehousing, and distributing food have been called in civilian or military capacity in the subsistence branch of the Office of the Quartermaster General. Except in emergencies, such as when a quantity of a given food is an immediate, imperative, need for a task force or military expedition, Quartermaster purchases are distributed through more than 30 buying centers scattered throughout the United States and not concentrated in any one area. While meat purchases are for the most part made in the great meat packing center of Chicago, the Quartermaster buying organization operates in food markets throughout the country.

Taft, Wilson, 'T.R.' Confidences Told in Herrick's Memoirs

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 7 (AP)—Myron T. Herrick's private papers have recently been opened to public inspection by the Western Reserve Historical Society which received them from the Ambassador's daughter-in-law, Mrs. Parmely Herrick, and his grandson, Parmely Herrick, Jr.

The thousands of letters, photographs and other memorabilia disclose that:

President William Howard Taft "much preferred" Woodrow Wilson over Theodore Roosevelt, his other rival in the 1912 presidential campaign, although Taft described Wilson as "an opportunist of the most pronounced character."

Theodore Roosevelt, too, had little affection for the World War President, once exclaiming, "What a creature Wilson is!"

Wilson once wrote, in referring to a proposed exchange of visits with President Poincare of France: "I think the people of the United States are very jealous of having their President go far from his post at Washington."

Served as Envoy at Paris

Herrick, once Governor of Ohio, was appointed Ambassador to France by Taft in February, 1912, and stayed there under Wilson until December, 1914. He returned to Paris in July, 1921, as President Harding's Ambassador, and passed on at the Embassy March 31, 1929.

Herrick saved the letters he received, as well as those he wrote. After Taft won the 1912 Republican nomination and before Roosevelt bolted and organized the Bull Moose Party, Taft thanked Herrick for his congratulations and added:

"It was a great victory to keep a very dangerous man out of the White House and away from an opportunity seriously to injure our institutions. He has great power of controlling people by demagogical arguments, and he seems now utterly without any scruple as to the kind of arguments he uses."

In December, 1914, Taft wrote: "I have been entirely friendly to Mr. Wilson, and much preferred his re-election [the Western Reserve Historical Society believes it should be election] to the election of Roosevelt as a candidate of the Republican Party, because I thought the latter would be full of real danger to the country. . . .

"Wilson, it seems to me, has proved to be an opportunist of the most pronounced character. He is as full of platitudes as Roosevelt, and much more quiet in his ways of working politics, but he works politics every minute. . . .

"I am greatly alarmed lest we get into trouble with Japan. With Bryan in the State Department and Wilson knuckling to the trades unions . . . I don't know what is going to happen. . . .

"My own judgment is that Wilson's defeat in 1916 is as reasonably probable as any political event can be. The people of the country have turned their noses in that direction. . . ."

Wilson was re-elected, but the 1916 race with Republican Charles E. Hughes was so close that many thought—until California returns became known—that the Democrat had been unseated.

Kept Friendly Relations

Though Taft and Roosevelt were not friendly, Herrick maintained good personal relations with both. "How I wish you were at the head of affairs in Washington at this time!" Roosevelt wrote to the Ambassador in December, 1914. "The conduct of foreign affairs has been pitiful."

The following October, Roosevelt wrote again.

"Good Lord, what a creature Wilson is!" he exclaimed to Herrick. "Now he has eaten his own words and come out for national defense. . . . I shall back him heartily in his new position, but it does not represent any conviction on his part except the conviction that it will meet his personal political advantage to make the change."

Herrick attempted in the summer of 1913 to arrange exchange visits between Wilson and President Poincare of France, but Wilson wrote Herrick on July 25, 1913:

". . . I dare not promise I could return the visit. I think the people of the United States are very jealous of having their President go far from his post at Washington or disengage himself for any length of time from duties which, as I now perceive, have no intervals and no end. . . ."

Two months later, Wilson insisted: ". . . I dare not say that it would be possible for me, while I am President, to leave the United States. Indeed, I know it would not be."

Wilson eventually changed his mind—after the war—to go to the European peace conference.

To Change the Subject:

Drums Upon the Wind ..... *By Silence Buck Bellows*

The traffic policeman held up his hand and pedestrians halted. One police car slid across the intersection, and the people on the curb ducked their heads to the raw spring wind and peered up the narrow side street to see what was coming.

Just soldiers. Wearing raincoats and overseas caps, marching four abreast, stepping rhythmically to the noncoms' "Hep! Hep!"

We see soldiers every day. We even see them frequently in marching rows. These might have been selectees or reserves, marching to or from a class. Just soldiers—not on parade, but marching in heavy Army raincoats, to get somewhere from somewhere else. What was it, then, that held my eye fascinated and brought my body sharply to attention?

There was no flag. There was no band. The soldiers were not even marching snappily. Their shoulders swung from side to side with an easy lurch, somehow reminiscent of Kipling's "Slog-slog-slogging . . ." Their heels didn't come down smartly; they came down easily, and perhaps a little wearily. Why, then, did it seem for all the world as if Old Glory streamed at the head of that moving line, and as if a full regimental band accompanied the muffled sough of Army shoes on the wet pavement? Why did I seem to hear the high call of trumpets?

The boyish faces flowed past. Young faces all—but what was it that belied that youth? From what strange, tolerant, ironic height of perception did those casually indifferent young eyes survey us, the citizens?

Then came the voices—soldiers' voices, sliding hoarsely and gruffly into the war's version of another war's song:

"The Waacs and Waves will win the war,
Parlez-vous;
The Waacs and Waves will win the war,
Parlez-vous;
The Waacs and Waves . . ."

Boys' voices. Boys who ordinarily might be singing in a glee club or around a piano in a USO hall. What made them so different? Why did I suddenly feel small and as if I weren't doing enough?

The last of the line crossed the intersection, the traffic policeman's whistle blew, and the few pedestrians hurried on their interrupted way, home to dinner. The hoarse, rhythmic voices drifted back faintly:

"The Waacs and Waves . . ."

There had been nothing to identify them. What soldiers were they? Why had I been so strangely moved?

The next morning I switched on the radio for a hasty check-up of the time. A voice announced smoothly: "Yesterday the first soldiers to return to this vicinity from overseas arrived in the city. They have seen some of the toughest fighting in the Pacific. They . . ."

That was why. That was why I had heard drums upon the wind.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Norwegian Women Serve Allies On Home and Battle Fronts

By Hedwig Ausplitz
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Norwegian women have had the right to vote in local government elections since 1910 and for Parliament since 1913. On June 24, 1938, a law was passed by which all offices of the State were thrown open to them. With this background, it is not surprising that Norwegian women on the home front and in exile, are working side by side with their menfolk.

On the home front they participated actively during the two months' military resistance their country put up against the invader. Now they are engaged in the underground movement, they participate in the secret news service, they look after the families of those in concentration camps.

The story is told of a young Norwegian girl who, during the fighting in Norway, led retreating English soldiers over the mountains into Sweden to safety. A girl from a town on the south coast of Norway was sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Nazified Supreme Court for "espionage, including the transmission of radio messages to England."

Thirty thousand seamen with their fleet are in the service of the Allied cause, consequently the Germans are putting every pressure on their wives left behind in Norway in their continued fight to stop these men from carrying supplies to Russia and Britain. Norway's fisherwomen do not yield to this pressure.

Well over 1,000 Norwegian women have, since 1940, crossed the North Sea in small fishing boats or on British warships after the commando raids. The Norwegian Government in Britain introduced compulsory registration for work of all over eighteen years of age, and they now work in Government offices and with the Norwegian forces, territorials and marines.

Many who come over are very young or lack any professional training useful for present needs. For them the Norwegian Government has inaugurated classes where they get instruction in English, typing and shorthand, cooking and dietetics. From these instruction courses, held in a Scottish mansion, the Kvinnekorps has developed. It comprises sections for ambulance work, military car and lorry drivers, and for training the nursing staff for the Norwegian hospitals and nursing homes. The girls who are being trained for service with the army, are taught cross-country running and camouflage, and receive anti-aircraft and gas drill. The Marinens Kvinnekorps (Norwegian WRENS) which was created in September, 1942, learns rowing and general handling of boats, navigation, Morse and semaphore, compass and map reading. There is also rifle drill. The preparation of these girls for relief work in their home country, where it is expected they will follow the army of liberation, is now being organized.

Youngest of the Norwegian women's services is the Auxiliary Air Force. This is still in its early stages, but its members are already serving wherever the Norwegian Air Force is fighting. Others are replacing men and women working as secretaries and telephone operators at the Royal Norwegian Air Force headquarters and depots.

Norwegian Army nurses have a fine record. Many of them worked under shell fire and continuous bombing when the Germans attacked Norway. When the fighting was over, a number of them crossed the North Sea in small open boats, bringing wounded soldiers with them. For some time they have been serving in Iceland, and now the first contingent of these army nurses has arrived in the Middle East to serve with the forces there.

Immediately the news of the German invasion of Norway was received in England, a Norwegian Welfare Organization was set up in London, the "Norwegian Relief Depot." It includes a Red Cross department run entirely by women.

Norwegian women teachers are running schools for Norwegian children which have been established in a medieval castle in Scotland and also in London. These teachers belong to those who staked their lives to reach England. One of them, the head of the London schools, travelled around the world to join her compatriots in Britain. Norway's most celebrated Ibsen actress, who bears a famous name, together with a Norwegian singer, are touring Great Britain to entertain the Norwegian troops in their mother tongue. Lately they visited the troops stationed in Iceland.

Norwegian Official Photographs.

Norwegian girls serving the Allied cause outside of Norway. They are members of Marinens Kvinnekorps, or Women's Naval Auxiliary Corps. That's not just a dirty face on the lass above; it's camouflage. Her countrywoman below is out for a stint of rowing practice.

Adeline Gray Safely in U. S. After Escaping the Japanese

By Ines Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Waking up in a comfortable bed complete with soft mattress and plenty of covers, in an undamaged room which has not only heat and ceiling but glass in its windows and hot running water in the adjoining bath, still seems a miracle to Adeline Gray. She is now in New York after an incredible year of Arabian Nights experiences, escaping from Japanese-occupied Shanghai.

Miss Gray, who is believed to be the only American woman who has escaped from Shanghai since the outbreak of war in the Pacific, owes her deliverance not only to the unselfish bravery of Chinese guerrilla fighters who took her through 400 miles of Japanese front lines but also to her own courageous cool-headedness in the face of constant danger.

Wearing the worn padded cotton garments of a poverty-stricken coolie, her dark hair dyed deep black, and her skin stained to Oriental coloring, just one month after Pearl Harbor, this 29-year-old California writer embarked on her perilous journey.

Traveling on foot, by rickshaw, sedan chair, sampan, blockade-running Chinese junk, army transport, military truck and plane, it took her well over a year to reach the United States.

Surrounded near Shanghai by barbed wire and bayonets, Japanese sentries and machine guns, she knew an attempt to get through was too dangerous for even the most daring guerrillas. So she waited for three and a half months in a little village 12 miles from the city, hiding with the peasant family of a leading guerrilla worker.

When there seemed a chance of proceeding farther, the chieftain himself arranged for her escort into the interior. Then for three and one-half weeks she journeyed alone with her guerrilla friends, eating their food, sleeping in their hideouts, and with them, dodging the deadly Japanese patrols.

Under Cover of Night

Pushing on, usually in the dark of night and by any way they could find to travel, the little band finally covered the long and hazardous distance from Shanghai into Free China where the Generalissimo's men gave them a last lift on a military truck bound for Chungking.

"Not only to the guerrillas, but to Chinese patriots everywhere who risked their lives to save an American they had never seen before, I owe more than I can ever repay," said Miss Gray.

"Not one of them would accept a cent of payment for the help, not even the family who sheltered me three and a half months. I was their honored guest, they said, and they insisted on giving me their one bedroom and only good bed. Father, mother, grandmother, two children and a grown son moved out into a back shed to sleep and eat. Somewhere in the village every day they got milk, eggs and meat for me, things which none of them ever ate themselves. Always they would serve me first and eat what was left."

Cold Adds Hardship

Biting sub-zero winter winds added to Miss Gray's difficulties. There was no stove of any sort in the little hut; and even if her hosts or she herself had had the necessary funds, none could be bought nearer than occupied Shanghai. She finally hit upon the plan of obtaining hot water every day from the village tea shop and warming her hands and feet with hot water bottles.

"Families and houses are so closely knit by inter-marriage, everyone in that whole village knew I was there," she said, "and they all wanted to visit the 'foreign celebrity.' Some of them even wrote to relatives in Shanghai about me. Yet, in spite of their extreme poverty, not one of these Chinese peasants would have dreamed of 'turning me in' for the 10,000 yen reward Japanese are offering for important information," added Miss Gray.

"One of the first things I hope to do when I get back to China, is to find this family and repay some measure of their goodness to me, a complete stranger. I can't tell you how friendly they really were and how anxious I am to know all is well with them," she said.

Her Interest Repaid

Whoever first wrote: "The way to find a friend is to be a friend," could find no better illustration than Adeline Gray herself. To help expand Chinese educational projects with Occidental training was her earliest girlhood ambition; and in return for her interest, Miss Gray found there nothing but friendliness.

"This was not only for me personally but friendliness towards all Americans, because of our missionary work and the fact that America's records have always been so good in China. Too, about 60 per cent of the Chungking Central Government men have studied in the United States and like our ways. Speaking generally, Chinese understand America and Americans much better than we understand them."

The day after she was graduated from the University of California she boarded a freighter for China and for four years taught English to university students older than herself. Later, she switched to newspaper work as reporter for "China Weekly Review."

For two years before the Pacific war, Miss Gray specialized in writing political articles covering Japanese subversive activities in Central China. Published always under a Chinese pen name to prevent assault (Japanese fifth columnists had already aimed more than one bomb at her employer), their author was known by few in Shanghai to be an American woman.

Newspaper experience served her well, however; for during the long wait before she was finally able to leave Chungking, she got herself a job there as reporter for the Associated Press.

A few months later, on her homeward route by military plane, Miss Gray spent some time in the area where Major General Claire Chennault's men are now stationed; and she is one of the few American women ever to see the "Flying Tigers" go out on actual raids. Stopovers were also made at military bases in India, Africa and South America before she completed her long journey.

'On the Home Front' of G. O. P. Opens Antifourth-Term Drive

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—The Republican National Committee was disclosed today to have started a new campaign against any move to renominate President Roosevelt for a fourth term.

Supplementing the anti-New Deal speeches of the chairman, Harrison E. Spangler, in the East and Midwest, the Committee has just sent out the first issue of a new clipsheet called "On the Home Front." Its leading editorial is a plea to dispel any belief that "there is but one among us qualified to rule."

The single page, four-column publication was addressed to several thousand of the smaller newspapers, mostly weeklies. It will be issued bi-weekly at first. Later it may become a weekly.

Officials at the Democratic National Committee said they had not seen the clipsheet and were not prepared to comment on it. Charles Michelson, veteran publicity chief for the Democrats, used to put out a similar sheet for the New Deal called "Dispelling the Fog," but that was discontinued several years ago.

One Democratic Party spokesman, however, observed that it might be difficult for his national committee to go in for this sort of publicity now for fear it would be interpreted as propaganda for a fourth term, and National Committee organizations are supposed to be neutral as to presidential candidates.

Comments Asked For

Accompanying the new Republican clipsheet was a letter to editors from Mr. Spangler asking their "views, criticisms and comments" on the publication.

"Our approach to this whole job," the letter said, "is that we do not want to be distant press agents dumping useless material on your desks, but that you are as much interested in the cause of breaking the Roosevelt-Hopkins-Frankfurter hold on the Government as we are.

"We are all Americans together who dread the thought of perpetuating one man in the White House; and of seeing the continued mixing of politics with war administration."

The clipsheet's fourth-term editorial said that when President Roosevelt "submitted to the 'forced draft' in 1940, it was freely forecast that should he be elected, he would again be a candidate for a fourth term."

"Now that time has come," it continued. "The drums are beginning to beat again to win the country to the belief that we have so far deteriorated as a people that there is but one among us qualified to rule."

Many Letters on Debate

Letters are pouring in to Senator Styles Bridges at the rate of about 150 a day expressing the reaction of radio listeners to the New Hampshire Republican's part in a radio forum debate over a fourth term for President Roosevelt..

"It was the worst rough and tumble debate I've ever taken part in," the Senator said, "and these letters show that the people feel very strongly on the subject."

In the first days following the broadcast, from Pittsburgh, April 29, there were about two favorable letters to every one denouncing the Bridges stand against a fourth term. For the last few days, however, the mail has become predominantly favorable—about 95 per cent of the writers congratulating the Senator for his part in the debate.

The mail is from writers from Maine to California, with the latter coming in at an increasing rate daily.

Senator Bridges and Senator Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska took the negative side of the fourth-term question, while Democratic Gov. Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, and Prof. Max Lerner of Williams College, Mass., argued for another term in the White House for Franklin D. Roosevelt.

War Sets Stage in South For New Social Structure

Continued from Page 1

contributing both new opportunities and new problems to the South and they are not likely to leave the economy of this area where they found it. These trends are:

The rapid and large-scale development of new and important industries.

The congregation of large numbers of the population of these six States from farms to industrial urban life.

The tapping of new reservoirs of technical skills, with thousands of unskilled workers becoming trained artisans.

The transfer of millions of acres of cotton and submarginal lands to food and other new crops for war needs.

The raising of the living standard for large groups of the population which hitherto have known little more than subsistence.

Socio-Economic Problem

The problem of reassimilating and integrating these and other new forces into a reorganized social and economic order are even today challenging the leadership and imagination of the South. The establishment of a Southeastern Regional Planning Commission, comprising 12 representative business and professional men appointed by the Governors of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, indicates a progressive awareness of the tasks which lie ahead.

In terms of war supplies, the principal contributions of the Southeast are shipbuilding, steel and iron, textiles, lumber and related products, vegetable oils, cotton, and various food products.

A glance at the magnitude of this area's industrial and agricultural expansion, accomplished at an almost breathless tempo and carried through in little more than two years, discloses beyond doubt that something new has been added to the economy of the South. Last year, war manufacturing contracts alone approximated $2,379,000,000, a figure which does not cover subcontracts or contracts for less than $50,000. In such detail as wartime censorship permits, these contracts in terms of millions of dollars were distributed as follows:

Contract Allocation

	Vehicles and Aircraft Training	Shipbuilding	Textiles, Ordnance and Miscellaneous	Total
Alabama	7	321	290	618
Florida	34	374	20	428
Georgia	21	143	199	363
Louisiana	237	141	79	457
Mississippi	4	314	32	350
Tennessee	74	15	174	363
Total	377	1,308	794	2,379

Further, due to the construction of new plant facilities, supply depots, cantonments, and other facilities for training troops, Government investment in these lines is even larger than for fabrication, totaling more than $2,559,000,000.

With an increase in employment from about 7,500 workers in 1940 to approximately 150,000 workers at the present time, and with contracts amounting to more than $1,200,000,000, shipbuilding has now become the Southeast's most important wartime industry.

Facilities are located at every major port. In Georgia, according to the 1940 census, only 90 workers were engaged in ship or boat construction. The present estimate for three companies located at Savannah and Brunswick, Ga., is about 17,000. In Florida, where there were 2,561 in 1940, five companies now employ in excess of 31,000.

5 New Orleans Shipyards

In Alabama and Mississippi, which showed 1,767 and 1,007, respectively, in 1940, there now are more than 50,000 in three shipyards in the Mobile-Pascagoula area. Louisiana's 1940 record was 1,997 workers. Five principal shipyards in New Orleans now employ in excess of 30,000.

The aircraft industry is new to the Southeast, and, although not large as compared with other parts of the country, it now employs about 25,000 workers and that number will be more than doubled as peak production is reached. In textiles and in steel and iron the area is making a mounting contribution to the war program. Silk is the one industry which is a casualty of the war in a large way.

Of greatest significance to agriculture is the fact that the large wartime demands for food and vegetable oils have accelerated the shift, already in progress for a number of years, from cotton-growing to the more profitable production of foods and feed crops. The movement extends to vegetable and virtually all other crops that are essential to the war economy and for which the region is adapted.

Food-Canning Plants

At the present time, there are approximately 315 food-canning plants in the six Southeastern States, including those processing fruits, vegetables, and sea foods.

The agricultural crop which has experienced the greatest wartime expansion is the peanut crop, with its rich oil content so essential because foreign oil supplies have been cut off.

In the judgment of competent economists, all of these developments, including the allocation of more than $6,000,000,000 of war orders in a single year, increased by contracts for fuel and foodstuffs and the payments to the armed forces and other governmental personnel, has put into motion a complete reorganization of southern social and economic life.

Hearty Breakfasts for Hardy War Workers

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Busy wartime days call for more and better breakfasts. It's a long time until lunch for workers who rise with the sun, and it takes more than a snack to fill the gap until lunch time.

The pattern is a familiar one—fruit, cereal, eggs, some kind of breadstuff and a beverage. How heavy the meal is depends on the kind of work each member of the family is doing. If the midday meal comes out of a lunch-box, more reason than ever to make breakfast a filling affair. The more physical effort a job takes, the bigger the breakfast the jobholder should have.

It's a simple meal to prepare, but what a difference a few gay touches make in appetite appeal! That's the time for the brightest, sunniest dishes and linens. Placemats are ideal if you have them, easy to whisk on and off the table, even if the cook must catch the 8:15. But this is the time to make what you have do; the most attractive of tables need not call for additional equipment.

On these fine mornings, a table out of doors spells a friendly welcome.

Unrationed Company Breakfast
Strawberries and cream
*Whole wheat waffles
Honey
Hot cereal beverage, milk or cocoa

More Company Breakfasts
Fresh pineapple cubes
Creamed finnan haddie on toast
Hot cereal beverage, milk or cocoa

Orange sections—and strawberries
Shredded cereal with cream
*Egg frizzle
Whole wheat toast
Hot cereal beverage, milk or cocoa

Chilled grapefruit sections
*Fresh omelet
*Jelly corn muffins
Hot cereal beverage, milk or cocoa

Work-a-Day Breakfasts
Fresh grapefruit juice
*Scrambled eggs in toasted buns
Ready-to-serve cereal
Hot cereal beverage, milk or cocoa

Orange juice
Shredded cereal
Poached eggs on thin whole wheat toast
Hot cereal beverage, milk or cocoa

Rhubarb sauce
*Cornmeal griddlecakes with cinnamon sugar
Grilled bacon
Hot cereal beverage, milk or cocoa

Grapefruit sections
Apple butter omelet
Rye toast
Hot cereal beverage, cocoa or milk

Stewed peaches
Sauteed hominy mush
Sauteed bacon slices
Toast
Hot cereal beverage, cocoa or milk

Chilled apple sauce with cream
Fried eggs
Quick coffee cake
Peach jam
Hot cereal beverage, cocoa or milk

Jelly Corn Muffins

Make a batter for corn meal muffins. Fill greased muffin pans one-fourth full, place a teaspoon of jelly on top of batter in each pan, cover jelly with more batter and bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 20 minutes.

Whole Wheat Waffles

2 cups unsifted whole wheat flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
1¾ cups milk
½ cup cooking oil or melted shortening.

Mix dry ingredients; beat eggs until light, using rotary beater. Add milk and oil to beaten eggs. Add dry ingredients to egg-milk mixture and beat with a spoon until smooth. Bake on a hot waffle iron. Makes six waffles.

Egg Frizzle

¼ pound chipped beef (3 points)
4 teaspoons butter or margarine
4 eggs, beaten
⅛ teaspoon pepper
¼ cup milk

Cook dried beef in butter or margarine until slightly crisp. Combine eggs, pepper and milk and mix well. Pour over beef and cook as for scrambled eggs. Serves 4.

Fish Omelet

6 eggs
¾ teaspoon salt
dash of pepper
1 cup chopped, cooked fish, well seasoned
2 tablespoons butter or margarine, or bacon drippings.

Beat eggs just enough to mix whites and yolks; add salt, pepper and fish. Heat butter in skillet, pour a little of it into beaten egg mixture and reheat rest. Turn eggs into pan and as mixture cooks on the bottom and sides, prick it with a fork so that egg on top will penetrate the cooked surface and run under the sides. While the eggs are still soft but thickened, fold over, let stand for a few minutes to brown and turn on to a hot dish. Serves six.

Scrambled Eggs in Toasted Buns

Hollow out centers of muffins or buns. Toast lightly and fill with scrambled eggs.

Corn Meal Griddle Cakes

1¼ cups sifted flour
¾ cup corn meal
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
1 or 2 eggs, well beaten
1½ cups milk (scant)
1 tablespoon dark molasses
2 tablespoons shortening, melted

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Combine egg, milk and molasses. Add flour mixture and beat smooth. Add shortening. Bake slowly on greased hot griddle. Serve hot, sprinkled with cinnamon and sugar. Makes 2 dozen griddle cakes.

U. S. Japanese Working in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—First of approximately 600 Japanese-American laborers to work in Utah agricultural industries arrived recently from the Poston, Ariz., relocation center.

The first contingent included 68 laborers. Approximately 200 more are expected in June and the remainder during August, said M. P. Whitesides, United States Department of Agriculture War Board Chairman.

Meantime, 38 Japanese-Americans from the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, arrived at Fort Douglas, Utah, for induction into the Army.

Scamper From Class To Half-Time Jobs

BURBANK, Calif., May 7 (AP)—A year ago they scampered from classrooms to athletic fields. Now they grab lunch pails and march off to half-time jobs in airplane factories.

Thus 1,500 youths, 16 and 17 years old, have just completed three months of a boypower program in two war plants—to the evident satisfaction of school authorities and plant managers alike.

What's happened to their academic standing? Better than ever, say the educators. One strong incentive to study is the necessity of maintaining scholastic eligibility to hold their jobs.

HELP FOR YOUR BUTTER RATION!

S-T-R-E-T-C-H ¼ lb. Butter into ½ lb. Spread with KNOX Gelatine

KNOX SPREAD

Patent Applied For

1 teaspoonful Knox Gelatine
1 tablespoonful cold water
¼ pound butter
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup evaporated milk

1. Soften gelatine in the cold water.
2. Dissolve thoroughly over hot water.
3. Cut butter into small pieces and heat over hot water until soft enough to beat, *but do not melt the butter.*
4. Add dissolved gelatine and salt to the milk, having milk at room temperature. Gradually whip milk into butter with a Dover (or rotary) egg beater or electric mixer until milk does not separate.
5. Add coloring, if desired.
6. Pack in dish or container and place in refrigerator until hard. Keep in refrigerator when not in use.

Note: For making 1 lb. spread with ½ lb. butter—follow same directions, but double the ingredients called for in the ¼ lb.

For making 2 lbs. spread with 1 lb. butter, follow same procedure as above, using 1 envelope Knox Gelatine, ¼ cup cold water, 1 lb. butter, 1 teaspoonful salt, and one large can evaporated milk.

Note: Fresh milk may be substituted for evaporated milk, in same proportions and following same procedure (using preferably top of a quart bottle), in which case you would soften the gelatine in milk instead of water. In making two pounds of spread, you would use 1 pint of fresh milk. The above recipe may also be used with Oleomargarine, as well as with ½ butter and ½ Oleomargarine combined.

Knox Spread is not suggested for frying, sautéing or greasing pans.

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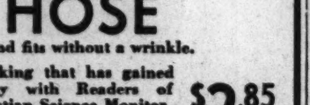

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Cruises on the Great Lakes To Be Ready for Vacationists

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Summer cruises on the Great Lakes will be available again this year. Americans whose vacation holidays wouldn't be complete unless part of them, at least, were spent on the decks of some sleek cruise ship, can find fun and relaxation this summer on the Georgian Bay Line's S. S. South American or the S. S. North American. Both these ships are being put in readiness for the summer cruise season.

The Georgian Bay Line announces that the season will open on June 19, from Chicago and Buffalo, respectively. Each ship will make the same ports of call as during the previous season. The S. S. North American will leave Chicago early each Saturday evening and make stops at Mackinac Island on both outgoing and return trip as well as stops at Midland, Ontario, Canada, in Georgia Bay, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. The S. S. South American will leave Buffalo early each Saturday evening and make stops at Cleveland, Detroit, Houghton-Hancock, Isle Royale, and Duluth.

Both of these ships, E. J. Goebel, general manager of the line said, have been offered to the Government but have not been considered appropriate for war use because of their construction for exclusive passenger cruises, and they are too large to get out of the Great Lakes.

Because vacationists are not using essential or vital transportation facilities, Mr. Goebel pointed out that Great Lake cruises fit ideally into the war effort.

Colonial Williamsburg

The colorful 18th century costumes, temporarily discontinued several months ago at Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, have been restored to hostesses and attendants. Because these authentic costumes proved such an interesting feature of the Restoration's educational program, special arrangements now have been made to incorporate them in the current educational program designed primarily for enlisted men and officers in near-by Army and Navy camps. Open carriages, representative of the colonial period and driven by liveried attendants, will carry the hostesses, in their pannier skirts, from their homes to the exhibition buildings. The trustees of Colonial Williamsburg have geared all of their present activities to the war effort. Until the shortage of gasoline forced its curtailment, 300 soldiers from Fort Eustis visited Colonial Williamsburg each day, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller. Similar tours now are being conducted for the Seabees stationed at Camp Peary. In recent months, approximately 75,000 officers and enlisted men have visited this historic town.

Las Vegas Rodeo

A rodeo celebration of the old west will be held in Las Vegas, the gateway to the Southern California recreational area, from May 20 to 23. Every spring this "last frontier" town turns the calendar back to the wild west days before the railroad came. From cobwebby ranch barns, old stage coaches, buckboards, and ox-carts are driven in for the "old-timers' parade" opening the celebration. Cowboys from the surrounding ranches vie in five rodeos. The event attracts grizzled gold prospectors, the hard-rock miners, and the cowboys from the surrounding countryside.

No Rationing Here

There's no food rationing in Mexico and Americans visiting south of the border this year will find a wide variety of both Mexican and American foods available. Sanborn's in Mexico City, of course, is the gathering place for both Mexicans and Americans seeking not only variety but quality in foods. It is like the Cafe de la Paix in Paris, a landmark and an institution, it ranks in the itinerary of the tourist almost as prominently as the Zocalo, the National Museum or Chapultepec. This famous rendezvous began as a drug store but Mr. Sanborn started to prepare American home-cooked meals for his employees and an occasional friend and soon found himself a recognized restaurateur. He acquired the Jockey Club, Mexico's "House of Tiles," at the corner of San Juan de Letran and fashionable Madero which meet in the very center of the city. Its beautiful patio was roofed with glass and there one finds Americans and upper-class Mexicans enjoying the excellent food blended to the American taste.

Travel Notes

Cape May, N. J., plans for an active vacation season with an entertainment program similar to that of former summers . . . Early vacation inquiries in Michigan give indications that the State will enjoy a good tourist year . . . The Oyster Harbors Club on Cape Cod will open for the season on June 15.

New Michigan Liquor-Card Act Aims to Cut Juvenile Drinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., May 7 — Youthful Michigan liquor users will have to prove that they are of legal age by presenting a card issued by State authority if they wish to be served intoxicating liquor, as the result of legislation passed by the recent session of the Legislature and signed by Gov. Harry Kelly.

A new State law, amending the criminal code, makes it a misdemeanor for any person 21 to 25 years of age, inclusive, to purchase intoxicants unless he possesses the official State Liquor Identification Card attesting to his age. The provision which will become effective Jan. 1 makes it a misdemeanor for any person to give, sell or otherwise supply a minor with alcoholic beverages, save for the filling of a prescription by a physician.

The bill, which had a stormy time as it was shunted around between the House and the Senate before its passage, is somewhat unique in that it has the active backing and approval of the Michigan Liquor Control Commission and organized dispensers of liquor in the State; and though not the precise type of bill sought by the antiliquor elements, it was accepted by that group when it became apparent that it was the only one that could be put through the Legislature.

Juvenile Drinking Increases

The measure grew out of a progressively growing juvenile drinking problem in Michigan. A few months ago the Liquor Control Commission, acting under pressure of public opinion, was obliged to suspend virtually half of the retail liquor licenses in Lansing when conclusive evidence was presented to show that the licensees had been guilty of selling liquor to minors.

At hearings before the Commission the operators protested that they had no means of knowing whether those who frequented their places and asked for drinks were 21 years of age, or were minors. Organized retailers, joined with the liquor control commission in demanding legislative action to correct the situation. The Commission was interested primarily in a bill which would make the minor-purchaser of liquor equally guilty with the operator. However, the so-called "dry" element contended that the law would not have the desired effect if parents were required to subject their children to arrest, if they informed against the vendors.

Penalties for Buyer and Seller

As a result the card identification system was accepted more or less in the light of a compromise, though the "drys" pointed out that the experience in Sweden where drinking cards are required, it had been shown that young men and women immediately sought their cards upon reaching legal age and were encouraged to use them, when in the natural course of events, many of them would never have become drinkers.

The Michigan identification card law is designed, thus, to cover the border line cases, although, in order to make it airtight it was required of all drinkers between the ages of 21 and 25.

The penalty provides for a maximum jail sentence of 90 days and a fine of $100 and is applicable to both the buyer and seller. Of course the seller, in practice, will receive a much greater penalty because the State Liquor Law requires that anyone found guilty of selling liquor to a minor shall have his license suspended and this provision is administered directly by the Liquor Control Commission.

Roosevelt: Miners Are Now In Employ of Government

Continued from Page 1

can strike by saying that he had been in Government service for many years and he had never heard of any such thing.

Wage Pact Awaited

To further questions Mr. Roosevelt implied that he did intend to continue Government control of the mines until a settlement of the wage demand had been achieved.

Soft coal operators meanwhile continued to present their case against the Lewis $2-a-day wage increase demanded before the special three-man NWLB panel. Mr. Lewis is boycotting this investigation, but it is arranged to send the United Mine Workers a transcript of testimony and to name Nathan Feisinger, NWLB associate general counsel, as "advocate" on behalf of the miners.

Today Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the Northern Appalachian coal operators, presented his case. He charged that the Lewis portal-to-portal demand would mean a wage increase of 32 per cent as presented by the union leader.

Granting United Mine Workers' contract demands would add $700,000,000 a year to the nation's coal bill, Mr. O'Neill charged.

"The mine workers' demands would increase the cost of producing coal in the Appalachian area alone by approximately $500,000,000 annually," Mr. O'Neill said.

Estimate on Wages

The panel is seeking to perfect a new agreement before May 19, expiration date of the truce under which miners are now working.

Mr. O'Neill told the hearing that the mine workers could not justify their wage demands under the "Little Steel" formula which President Roosevelt has said must be enforced.

Mr. O'Neill said that including overtime pay, the miners now receive an average hourly rate of $1.08, an increase of 26.4 per cent over January, 1941. Weekly earnings at a base rate of $46.50 are up 51.7 per cent over January, 1941, he said.

He estimated that the granting of the mine workers demands would increase the cost of mining coal by $1.10 a ton. Of that amount the major items would be 42 cents per ton on the $2-a-day wage increase demanded and 60.5 cents on portal-to-portal pay.

Antistrike Measures Speeded

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP) — Announcing that no open hearings would be held on the Senate-approved Connally strike bill, Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, chairman, called today for conclusion of public testimony on half a dozen manpower and labor measures before the House Military Affairs Committee.

Joseph B. Eastman, Defense Transportation Co-ordinator, was called as the final witness in more than a month of hearings devoted largely to national service legislation and a bill to curb labor activities in war time.

"We have heard about all there is to be heard on the subject," Mr. May said in announcing that no hearings were planned on the Connally bill to strengthen the Government's power to seize strike-idle plants and to impose stiff penalties on persons instituting strikes in Government-operated plants.

Starting next Tuesday, the Kentuckian said, the Committee will begin consideration of all the pending measures in executive session, with the prospect the Connally bill would be amended to include some provisions of a measure to ban unionization of foremen.

Other bills which have been grouped together during the hearings include two proposals to furlough bona fide farm workers from the armed services to farms, and to make strikers liable to immediate induction.

Father and Son Cited

Wide World

Brig. Gen. Theodore and Capt. Quentin Roosevelt

This famous father-and-son pair of soldiers was cited by the Army for gallantry in North Africa. General Roosevelt received an Oak Leaf Cluster, representing a second award of the Silver Star, and his son the Silver Star. General Roosevelt was reported to have gone, during a savage enemy counterattack, to a forward observation post, remaining there despite intense enemy artillery fire, strafing, and dive bombing. Captain Roosevelt was cited for voluntarily pushing forward under heavy fire to secure an observation post well in advance of the infantry battalion for which he was serving as artillery liaison officer. This photo was taken at the camp where Captain (then Second Lieutenant) Roosevelt went after his graduation from Harvard. At that time his father was a colonel.

Germany Yields to Sweden On South American Trade

Continued from Page 1

and made clear the continued interference with this shipping would provoke violent reaction among the Swedish people.

Loaded With Supplies

Details of the negotiations have not been announced, but Swedish officials emphasized that nights are now very short in the north and it is very "unlikely" that the ships, Dicto and Lionel, which are in the Swedish port would attempt to slip out in the brief darkness, despite the fact that they are loaded with supplies which the Allies are anxious to receive.

And apparently England has concurred, because its permission is also needed for safe conduct.

One of the other issues which the Foreign Office insists is completely unrelated to the Gothenburg negotiations concerns German attacks on Swedish submarines in Swedish waters.

This controversy is given point by the discovery of the sunken Ulven. It was reportedly sunk by a German mine.

Shelled by Merchantman

But another Swedish submarine, the Draken, was recently shelled by a German armed merchantman. Now if salvage crews should discover any evidences that the Ulven saw more action than contact with a mine, the reaction of the Swedes would be serious indeed, and the Nazis know it.

Also, there has been rising protest within Sweden over the permission under which the Germans may transfer troops on leave from Norway, replacing them with fresh Germans. It is entirely probable that the Nazis have not kept within the limits of their agreement.

The Swedes vigorously contend that they should exert complete control and see that the letter of the agreement is maintained. However, there is concern over the little advertised fact that the agreement also permits the Germans to transport war materials and noncontraband goods in trains of German freight cars to Norway over Swedish rail lines.

Two Trains Daily

The volume of this traffic is interesting. There are two trains daily, one in each direction from Trelleborg or Halsingberg to Oslo by way of Gothenburg. There are three trains weekly from Trelleborg or Halsingberg to Narvik.

The Oslo traffic, at its height, was about 1,000 men daily, but is now reduced to 600, since the Germans are not moving so many troops from Norway. The Narvik traffic approaches 1,000 to 1,200 weekly.

War materials in these freight trains approximate 5 to 10 per cent of what the Germans are moving to Norway, the rest going by sea to supply Norwegian garrisons, now estimated at 300,000.

The Swedes point out that these arrangements were made in the darkest days after the invasion of Norway, and when the German war machine was in the ascendancy. They are not ready to halt this traffic because a break with Germany would cut off vital coal supplies from the Reich on which Swedish industry is almost completely dependent, as well as vital fertilizer from Europe.

Meanwhile, though Sweden has been building ships for Germany, none actually have been delivered as yet. There has been some talk of diesels and other machinery which the Swedes are delivering to Germany. There are a few diesels going to the Germans, but these shipments are too small to be of much military value, and the total production of machinery and war material last year was not more than 150,000,000 crowns which is only slightly more than normal peacetime shipments which the Swedes set as a limit. Sweden continues shipping iron ore to Germany at peacetime tonnages.

The commodities which Sweden will continue through restoration of the Gothenburg traffic include oil, cotton, rice, cacao, fodder, and oil cakes. These last are highly important, since milk is the key food with which Sweden is meeting shortages, and synthetic fodders are successful only if mixed with oil cakes, which are all imported.

30 Ships Tied Up

Cargoes which Sweden gets in the next few sailings total 50,000,000 crowns. Three ships pass at a time under safe conduct from the Germans and British. And an equal number depart from Sweden.

Twelve ships are outside the blockade. Three in the Azores are expected to reach Sweden first. Three others are in Buenos Aires, two in Bahia, and one each in New Orleans, Lisbon and Montevideo.

But this doesn't disclose the size of the traffic halted by the Gothenburg blockade. Since the first of the year, some 30 Swedish ships have been tied up with a demurrage charge paid by the Government of $12,000.

All these difficulties are proof that the path of true neutrality never did run smooth.

Like many things in war, success or failure ir written only in the last chapter and will be decided in this case when events show where Sweden's final sympathies lie.

But Sweden's democracy does not like what the Nazis are doing throughout Europe, and on the other hand it has been impressed by the increasing effectiveness of Allied arms.

12 Held Guilty In Los Angeles Sedition Case

LOS ANGELES, May 7 (AP)—Possible sentences of 20 years in prison and $10,000 fine face each of 10 men and two women convicted of conspiracy to violate the Wartime Sedition Act through activities of Mankind United.

Federal Judge Leon R. Yankwich ordered the 12, at liberty on bail, to appear for sentence Monday at 2:30 p. m.

Four other reputed members of the group, described by Government officials as a secret, semi-religious organization, were acquitted by a 12-man jury which rendered its verdicts last night after 14 hours' deliberation. Trial of the 16, all California residents, required five weeks.

Accusations against various defendants, contained in the testimony of Government witnesses, included:

Opposition to selective service by some, who also discouraged the purchase of war bonds; assertions that attacks by submarines on the West Coast were not made by Japanese, but were propaganda reports of "war lords"; glorification of Adolf Hitler as the foe of "hidden rulers" responsible for the war.

One witness testified that Arthur L. Bell of San Francisco, asserted "voice" of Mankind United, and a woman companion drank a toast in a San Francisco cafe to the Japanese attack on Perl Harbor.

Defendants testified that their statements had been misunderstood, and denied they had made any assertions intended to impede the draft or otherwise impair the war effort.

Convicted by the jury were Mr. Bell, George C. Ashwell, Homer G. Wilcox, Bay B. Sharpe, Eugene W. Brown, A. Ray Elsea, J. F. Burkey, Max Theodore Miller, Mrs. Maude Askew, Laurence Cook, Edwin O. Gilson and Mrs. Shanna Theusen Jakeman. Leniency was recommended for Mrs. Askew, Mr. Cook, Mr. Gilson, and Mrs. Jakeman.

Found innocent were Harold V. Norris, William Duerst, Pauline Kelso, and Jacob Gloeckler.

This Pig Didn't Want To Go to Market?

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Most little pigs go to market, but a 300-pound light-tan hog bucked the system May 6 in Lincoln Tunnel under the Hudson River.

The porker was momentarily incapacitated from a fall from a truck. Patrolmen, too, were taken back when they saw a pig meandering through the New Jersey-to-New York tube. They ordered traffic slowed and gave chase.

Horns tooted, bus passengers shouted encouragement and sirens screamed as the hog hunt moved toward the New York City portal, with a New Jersey patrol car in full cry behind. The quarry—about 2,400 potential ration points—was making good time.

As the hog ran out into the daylight, Patrolman Charles A. Schultz, warned by phone, attempted to lasso it. Shouts of "Rope him, Cowboy!" didn't help, and he missed in four tries. The hog scuttled over to a near-by plaza.

There Patrolman Schultz toppled it with a flying tackle. Another cop jumped on the hog's back and they held him firmly until he was, appropriately, hog-tied.

But it was a worth-while venture, for the hog was taken to an animal shelter near by, and not to the original destination.

Patrolman Schultz took a bow, dusted off his uniform, and permitted himself one remark:

"He must not have wanted to go to market."

Bill Hits Strikers

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Representative E. C. Gathings (D) of Arkansas introduced a bill yesterday to treat strikers as insurrectionists in cases where the President declares the work necessary to the prosecution of the war.

Punishment would be a maximum of 10 years in prison or $10,000 fine, or both.

Not only strikers but "whoever counsels, commands, induces or procures" any person to strike on a war-necessary job would be guilty of insurrection under the bill.

Mr. Gathings said that section of the bill was aimed "specifically at John L. Lewis, and others like him."

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Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day's sales 2,078,020
1943 volume to date 123,563,462
1942 volume to date 38,346,667

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Thursday 50.9 Prev. day 50.7
Month ago 49.2 Year ago 33.8
1943 high 50.7 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62½	62½	62½	
Acme Ste (3)	2	50	50	50	— ½
Adams Exp (.45e)	18	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
Addressograph (1)	4	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	— ½
Air Reduction (1a)	19	45	44⅛	44½	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	86	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	385	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	17	21¼	19	19¼	—1⅛
Allegh pf $30xw	35	21¼	19	19¼	—1½
Allegheny pr pf	6	38	36¼	37	—1½
Allegh Lud 5 .35g	14	26	25½	25½	— ¼
Allen Indust ¾e	38	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	5	159	158½	157½	—1
Allied Mills (1½g)	29	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	+ ¼
Allied Strs (.45g)	42	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼g	24	37¾	35½	35½	—2
Alpha P Cem (½g)	12	19¾	19⅜	19¾	— ¼
Amal Leather	17	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Amal Leath pf ½k	4	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	1	86	85	85	
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	29	28¾	28¾	
Am Airlines 1½e	13	69¾	68¾	68½	—1
Am Bank Note ½g	17	17¾	17	17	
Am Bank N pf 3	80	59	58½	59	+1
Am Beech (½e)	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ½g	1	38⅛	37¾	37¾	— ⅜
Am Cable & Rad	32	8¾	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	9	84⅞	84¼	84¼	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	180	176¼	175½	175½	+ ¼
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	38	40	38	38¾	—1¼
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	1	76¼	75½	75½	— ⅜
Am Ch&Cable ½g	12	24¼	23½	23½	— ½
Am Ch&Chi pf 5	20	111½	111½	111½	+1¼
Am Chicle (4a)	100	111¾	111¼	111½	+ ½
Am Colortype .15g	7	11½	11	11	— ½
Am Cryo Sug ¼g	8	16¾	16⅜	16½	
Am Distill	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	16	3½	3	3	— ½
Am Export L ½g	7	27¾	26½	26¾	—1½
Am & For Pow	292	6¾	6⅛	6⅛	
Am F P $6 1.65k	7	69½	68	69½	+2½
Am&FP $7 1.92k	9	76¾	75	75	—2½
Am & F P 2pf	151	19⅝	17⅜	18½	— ¾
Am-Hawaii SS ¾g	1	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Am Hide & Leath	9	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
Am Home Pr 2.40	12	70	70	70	+2
Am Ice	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	44½	44⅛	44½	+ ⅜
Am Internat ¼g	8	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Am Locomotive	65	17⅞	15⅝	16¼	—1¼
Am Loco pf 1¾k	9	105½	104½	104½	
Am M & Fdy .20g	6	14½	14	14½	— ⅛
Am M & Met ¼g	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Metal (1)	16	26¼	25⅛	25½	— ⅜
Am M 6%pf 6	1	123	123	123	+3
Am News 1.80	50	32¾	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	59	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P & L $6 pf	15	31¾	30⅜	30⅜	—1½
Am P & L $5 pf	11	29	28	28	— ½
Am Rad & St .30g	144	10⅝	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	45	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	530	62½	65	65	
Am Saf Raz ½g	6	14⅛	14½	14½	— ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
Am Ship B 1g	120	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R (2)	23	44	42⅝	42⅝	—1
Am Sm&R pf 7	90	152	151¾	151¾	— ¼
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	43	28½	27½	27½	— ⅝
Am Stores ½g	2	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Am Sug Ref 1½g	9	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob ¼g	4	30½	30	30	+1
Am Tel & Tel (9)	25	151⅜	150½	150¾	—1⅞
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	55¼	55	55	+ ¼
Am Tob B (3a)	14	56⅞	56½	56¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	480	141	140½	140½	— ½
Am Type Fdrs ½g	7	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
Am Viscose (1g)	18	42¾	41¾	41⅞	—1⅞
Am Wat Wks	108	8½	8	8½	— ⅜
Am Woolen	8	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Am Woolen pf (2k)	3	72	70½	70½	—2
Am Zinc L & S	28	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Anaconda (½g)	64	30⅜	29¼	29¾	—1⅛
Anac W&C ¼g	30	27½	27¾	27½	— ¼
Archer H Gl .15g	4	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
Andes Copper ½g	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
APW Paper	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Armour Del pf (7)	2	111¾	111¼	111¾	— ¾
Arm III	86	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
Arm III pr pf	12	63½	62¼	62¼	— ½
Armstrong Ck ½g	14	35½	3⅞	35¼	— ½
Arnold Const (½)	1	9	9	9	
Artloom Corp .20g	8	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Asso Dry Gds ½g	9	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
Asso DG 1pf 6	30	84½	84½	84½	+1½
Atch T & S F 3g	40	56	53¾	54	—2
Atch T & S F pf 5	9	79¼	78½	79½	+1⅜
Atl Coast Line 2a	31	36¼	34¼	35	—1¼
Atl G&W Ind (3e)	1	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
Atl G&W in pf 5e	1	55	55	55	
Atl Refining .30g	5	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
Atl Refin pf 4	30	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ½
Atlas Corp ¼g	31	12¾	1 ½	11½	—1½
Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	
Atlas Pow 1½g	130	62½	61½	61½	
Aviation Corp .10g	160	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Baldwin Locc ct (1e)	65	19⅛	18¼	18¼	— ¾
Balt & Ohio	106	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	22	14⅛	13	13⅜	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	8	12	11¾	11½	— ⅛
Brop&Ar pf2½k	120	51	50½	50½	— ½
Barber Asph	13	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
Barker Bros	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	30	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¾
Barnsdall Oil .60	8	17¾	17⅜	17¾	— ⅜
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	62	20¼	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
Bayuk Cigar 1½	3	28	28	28	
Beatrice Crm 1a	3	29⅛	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
Beat Crm pf 5	30	105	105	105	
Bell Airc (2e)	10	18⅜	18	18	— ½
Bendix Avia ¾g	19	39⅛	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
Benef Ind La .30g	5	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
Ben I La pr pf 2½	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ¼
Best Foods (.60)	10	14½	14	14	— ½
Best & Co 1.60a	4	33¾	33	33	
Beth Steel (3g)	26	66¾	64½	64⅞	—1½
Beth Steel pf (7)	4	136¾	116½	116½	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	6	34¾	34	34¾	+1¼
Black & Dck 1.60	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox .35e	66	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
Bliss & L ¼g	1	17	17	17	
Boeing Airp 1g	7	19¾	19	19	— ¾
Bohn Al&Brass 2	4	55¾	55	55	—1½
Bon Ami A (4)	20	91½	91	91	
Bon Ami B 2½	5	45¾	45¾	45¾	
Bonn Strs 1.60	10	24¼	23¼	23¾	—1¼
Borden Co (.60g)	17	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	16	34⅜	33½	33¾	— ⅜
Boston & Maine	6	5¾	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Bridgept Br ¼g	4	11¾	11¼	11¾	— ⅛
Bower R Bear ½g	4	34½	34	34	—1½
Briggs Mfg (2)	24	28⅜	27⅞	28	— ⅜
Bklyn & Q Trans	9	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
Bklyn-Man Tr	8	1½	1	1	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ¼g	12	16¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Brown Shoe (2)	3	39	38⅞	39	
Bruns-Balke (½g)	4	17⅜	16½	16⅜	— ¾
Bucyrus-Erie ½g	40	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	358	7⅞	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	1310	112	109¼	110	+1½
Budd Wheel (1e)	32	10¼	9¼	9¾	— ⅜
Buffalo Fr .45g	3	18¼	18	18	
Bullard Co ½g	2	26	25¼	25¾	— ⅜
Bulova Watch (2)	3	34⅝	34¼	34½	— ⅛
Burling Mills .70g	28	30	29¼	29¾	— ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	4	107	106½	106⅝	+ ⅛
Burr Add M .60	32	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	11	5¾	5¼	5¾	— ⅛
Bush T B pf4ak	70	42¼	1	42¼	+1
Bush Term pf 6	209	69	69	69	—2
Butler Bros .30g	21	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Butte C&Z ¼g	39	5	4⅜	4⅜	
Byers (AM) Co	6	15¾	15	15	— ⅛
Byron Jack ½g	20	24¼	23½	23½	— ¼
Calif Pack 1½	6	28⅜	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
Callahan Z-Land	69	1½	1¼	1⅜	— ⅛
Cal & Hecla ½g	9	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	3	18	17⅜	17¾	— ¼
Can D G Ale .60	67	23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
Canad Pacific	14	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Capital Adm A	5	9½	9	9	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl ¼g	2	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	— ⅛
Carriers & Gen .20	5	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co 7e	19	114½	115	115	— ¼
Caterpill Trac (2)	7	47	46½	46½	—1¼
Celanese Co ¼g	10	39¼	38	38⅝	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 5	1	103	102½	102¾	
Celanese 7 pf 7	20	109½	109½	109½	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7	10	125	125	125	+1¼
Celotex Corp (4)	8	13⅜	13½	13⅝	
Celotex pf (5)	50	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+1¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	37	20¼	20	20	
Cent Found .10g	9	3¼	3	3	+ ⅛
Cent RR N J	8	11⅜	11	11	— ½
Cent Vio Sug 2½e	50	18¼	17	17¼	
Century Rib M	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Century R pf 7	20	110	108	110	
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	39½	39	39	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	12	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
Cer-teed 6 pf	260	60	59	59	—1
Chain Belt (1½g)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
Champ Paper 1½g	6	20¼	19½	19½	— ¾
Checker Cab	2	24⅞	23¾	23¾	—1⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	35	45	44	44	—1
Chi & Ohio pf 4	2	101	100½	100½	
Chi & E Ill	14	8½	7¾	7¾	— ¾
Chi & E Ill A .50g	23	16	15	15	— ¾
Chi Gt West	14	6⅛	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Chi Gt W pf 5½k	32	17¾	16⅜	16⅜	—1
Chi Mail Or ½e	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	25	20¼	19½	19½	— ¾
Chi PT pref2½	20	54¾	52¼	52¾	+ ⅛
Chi R Is & Pac	53	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Chi RI&Pac 6 pf	27	2	1½	1¾	+ ⅜
Chi RI&Pac 7 pf	30	2½	2	2¼	+ ½
Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	15	15	15	— ½
Chickasha C Oil 1	5	16¼	16	16	— ½
Childs Co	19	¾	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Chrysler Co (1½g)	32	76	73⅞	73⅞	—2¾
City Ice & F 1.20	4	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
City I&F pf6½	20	102½	102½	102½	
City Invest	10	40	40	40	
City Stores	15	1⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Clark Equip 1½g	2	39	39	39	
Cleve & Pitt 3½	50	89¾	89¾	83¾	+ ⅜
Cleve Graph Br ½g	4	35	33	34	
Cleve Gr B pf 5	80	104	104	104	
Climax Mol 1.20a	17	46	45	45	— ⅜
Clueti, Peab ½g	20	34¾	34¼	34¾	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola (3)	4	100	100	100	
Coca-Cola A (3)	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	32	21⅜	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Collins & Aik	12	24⅞	24	24	— ⅛
Col & South	170	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	8	12¼	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Col & South 2pf	110	11⅜	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½g	5	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
Col Broadc A .60g	9	23¼	23	23	— ⅜
Col Broadc B .60g	2	23	23	23	— 1
Col G & El	242	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	4	59¾	58¾	58¾	— ¾
Col G&E 5 pf 5	60	55⅝	55	55	
Colum Pict ½e	8	17¾	17	17	— ⅛
Colum Pict pf 2¼	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Coml Credit (3)	21	37¼	36½	37	+ ¼
Coml Invest Tr 3	9	38½	38¼	38½	
Comm I T cap4¼k	110	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Coml. Solvents .60e	22	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Commith & South	666	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & South pf	21	55⅜	54½	54½	—1¼
Commith Ed .70g	36	24½	24¼	24⅜	+ ⅛
Conde Nast .40e	8	7⅝	7½	7½	
Congol-Nairn (1)	10	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Consol Cigar 1½e	23	21⅝	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Con Cig pr pf6½	70	101¼	100⅞	101¼	+ ½
Cons Copper	46	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	34	20⅜	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison pf 5	2	97½	97	97	— ⅞
Cons Film Ind	84	3¼	2¾	2¾	
Cons Film I pf ¼k	26	17⅝	16½	16¾	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries	17	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Cons Oil (½)	78	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Cons Vultee ½g	49	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	11	25⅞	25½	25¾	— ⅛
Cons R R Cuba pf	4	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Consol'n.Coal	54	16⅜	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal pf	2	70	68	68	+2½
Cons Pr pf 4½	30	98	98	98	
Container Cp ½g	13	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ½
Cont Bak ½g	24	9¼	8½	8½	— ⅜
Cont Bak pf (8)	1	105	105	105	+1
Cont Can (4½g)	16	31⅜	31	31	— ⅛
Cont Diam Fib ¼g	8	14⅛	14	14	
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	49	48½	48½	
Cont Motors .15g	143	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	— ¼
Cont Oil Del (1)	17	35½	34¾	34¾	— ¾
Cont Steel (¼g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
Copperweld Stl .80	2	13¾	13½	13½	
Cop'weld pf 2½	30	48¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	10	45	45	45	+ ⅝
Corn Products 2.60	14	59½	58½	58½	— ¾
Corn Prod pf 7	140	178	178	178	
Coty Inc (.15g)	68	5	4¾	4⅞	
Coty Internatl	4	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Crane Co (1e)	43	20¾	19½	19½	—1
Cream of Wh ¾g	4	22	22	22	
Crosley Cp (½e)	28	22½	21	21	
Crow Ck & S 1½e	15	25⅝	24¾	24¾	— ¼
Crown C&S pf 2¼	1	41⅞	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅞
Crown Zeller (1)	16	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5	20	91½	91¼	91½	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 2e	26	36½	35	35½	— ⅜
Crucible Stl pf 5	1	79¾	79	79½	— ½
Cuba RR pf	60	19½	19	19	— ½
Cuban-Am Sug 3¼e	139	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	5	19	18½	18½	— ¼
Cuneo Press 1½g	3	22¼	22	22	+ ¼
Cuneo P pf 4½	40	104	104	104	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	436	6⅜	5½	6	+ ⅜
Curtis Pub pf 7e	20	77½	75	76	+1½
Curtiss-Wright 1e	86	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A ½g	7	23⅞	23½	23½	— ½
Cutler-Ham ¼g	9	21½	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
Davega Strs 1½e	2	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	
Davison Chem .60e	19	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
Decca Records (1)	7	16¼	16	16¼	— ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	7	36	35½	35½	+ ½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	9	34	34	34	+ ⅛
Diesel-Wem-G ⅜g	5	17⅜	17½	17½	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	18	17⅛	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	75	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Den & R G W pf	24	2⅞	2½	2½	+ ⅛
Detroit Edison .60g	11	18½	18¼	18⅜	
Devoe & R A 1	90	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½	775	32½	32	32	— ½
Diam Match pf 1½	1	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ½g	5	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	9	29¼	28¼	28¼	—1
Dist Corp-S pf 5	3	90	90	90	
Dixie C A 2½	1	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
Doehler Die C ¾g	9	30⅛	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
Dome Mines h1.20g	28	20¾	19⅝	20⅜	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	3	72½	71	71	—1½
Dow Chem (3)	1	148	147¼	147¼	+ ¾
Dresser Mfg 1¼e	11	29¼	29	29	— ¼
Dunhill Int	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Duplan Corp (.30g)	2	12¾	12	12	— ¼
du Pont de N 1g	14	148½	147½	147¾	+ ⅜
du Pont pf (4½)	2	127¼	127½	127½	— ⅜
Duq Lt 1 pf 5	80	120	119	119	—1
Eastern Air L	13	40½	39	39	—1¾
Eastern Roll Mill	15	7½	7¼	7⅛	—
Eastman Kodak 5	2	165	164¾	165	— ½
Eaton Mfg (3)	3	41½	41	41	— ½
Edison Br Strs .80	4	16½	16	16¼	
El & Mus Ind .06g	7	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½g	6	36	35½	35½	— ¼
Elec Boat (1e)	8	13¾	13½	13½	— ¼
El Power & Lt	34	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅜
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	6	55	53½	53½	—1½
El Storage Bat 2	4	39¾	39½	39¾	
El Paso N G 2.40	2	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
Emp Pub Service	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Emp PS $5 pf 5	20	75	75	75	
Emp $5½pf5½	130	79	78½	78½	— ½
Emp PS $6 pf 6	100	85	84	84	
Equit Off Bldg	24	1⅜	1	1	
Erie RR ct (1e)	64	16¼	15	15¼	— ⅜
Erie RR pf A (5)	5	52¾	52	52	— ½
Eureka V Cl ¼g	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Evans Products	16	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	28¼	27½	27½	— ¼
Exchange Buffet	2	2½	2	2	— ¼
Fairbanks Morse 1	2	39½	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar 2	26	26½	25½	25½	— ½
Fed Lt & Tr ¼g	8	15¾	14½	14½	—1
Fed Lt&T pf 6	150	101	100	100	— ½
Fed M & Sm 1g	10	29	28¼	28¼	— ¾
Fed Mogul (1)	2	16½	16	16	— ¼
Fed Mot Tr .10g	5	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	7	21	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Ferro Enamel	10	15¼	15	15	
Fia P F Ins 1.40a	1	49½	49½	49½	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾g	14	37¾	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
Firestone T&R pf 6	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
First N Strs 2½	1	37	37	37	— ¼
Flintkote (¼g)	5	18¾	18¼	18¾	— ⅛
Flintkote pf (4½)	10	105	105	105	— ½
Florence Stove ¼g	3	33¼	33	33	—1¼
Florsheim Sh A 2g	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
Follansbee Steel	21	8¾	8	8¼	— ⅛
Follansbee S pf	210	43	42	42	
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Food Mach .35g	2	50	49	49	—1
Foster Wheeler	13	19¼	18¾	18¾	
Fort W 6pf 1½	490	20¼	20	20	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	25	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Frank Simon pf	20	54½	54½	54½	+2
Freeport Sulph 2	5	46¾	46½	46½	— ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	4	24¾	24	24½	+1¼
Gabriel Co (.20g)	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Gair (Robt) ¼e	22	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
Gamewell Co 1g	1	26	26	26	— ¼
Gar Wood Ind ¼g	42	6½	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Gaylord Cont ¾e	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40e	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Am Tr 2e	10	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Gen Baking .30g	36	8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
Gen Bronze	5	7	7	7	
Gen Cable	8	6	5¾	6	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	14	14	14	— ¾
Gen Cab pf 3½k	180	84½	84	84	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)		32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ⅛
Gen Cigar pf 7	20	143½	143½	143½	+1
Gen Elec (1.40)	58	37½	36¾	36¾	—1
Gen Foods .80g	15	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ¼
Gen G & E A	41	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
Gen G&E pf 5	40	106	104½	104½	+ ½
Gen Mills (1)	1	93	93	93	+2¼
Gen Motors (1g)	49	52	51¼	51½	— ⅝
Gen O Adv .20e	35	4¾	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
Gen O Adv pf 3e	3	26¾	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Prec Eq (¼g)	11	23	22¼	22¼	— ¾
Gen Print Ink .10g	3	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	8	2	2	2	
Gen Ry Sig ¼g	5	20¼	19¼	19¼	—1
Gen Real & Util	36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Gen Real & Ut pf	2	38	37¾	37¾	+ ½
Gen Refract .30g	2	22⅝	22½	22½	— ½
Gen Shoe (½g)	1	14	14	14	— ¼
Gen Stl C pf 3k	430	81½	80

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Nat'l Bronze Indicted On Fraud Charge

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle announced today that the National Bronze and Aluminum Foundry Company and seven of its top officials had been indicted at Cleveland, Ohio, on charges of violating the sabotage law and conspiring to defraud the Government.

Mr. Biddle said the charges were based upon allegations that the defendants had conspired with 21 company employees—named as co-conspirators—and with others to supply the Packard Motor Car Company with defectively cast aluminum superchargers for Rolls Royce airplane engines being made for the Givernment.

Indictment Outlined

The indictment, in nine counts, charges that defective castings were "deliberately" welded and plugged in violation of specifications, the Attorney General said, and these violations were concealed from Packard.

It is charged also, Mr. Biddle said, that the alleged conspirators removed heat and serial numbers from rejected castings, repaired the castings and returned them to Packard with new numbers. He said that the defendants also are accused of misrepresenting the source of test bars supplied to Packard.

The individuals indicted, Mr. Biddle announced, are John L. Schmeller, president of the company; Frank I. Schmeller, plant manager; Edward Schmeller, assistant plant manager and chief metallurgist; James C. Helm, plant superintendent; Otto M. St. John, service engineer; Robert W. Chrysler, chief of the final inspection department, and Benjamin Prudenza, foreman of the cleaning department and chief inspector of rough castings.

Seven counts of the indictment as announced by the Attorney General charge that the defendants "with reason to believe that their act might injure, interfere with and obstruct the United States and its associate nation Great Britain in preparing for and carrying on the war knowingly, wilfully, unlawfully and feloniously" made and caused to be made the castings "in a defective manner."

"The indictment charges," Mr. Biddle said, "that in carrying out the conspiracy the defendants gave workers instructions as to the time of day when castings destined for Packard were to be welded (usually at night) and ordered the castings removed from the welding room when Packard officials visited the plant."

Many Bad Castings

Mr. Biddle said there had been no accurate total of the allegedly defective castings supplied thus far but that it was estimated that in one five-day period the defendants had saved approximately $30,000 by welding castings which otherwise would have been rejected.

The maximum penalty under the sabotage charge is 30 years imprisonment and $10,000 fine on each count. One count, charging conspiracy to violate the wartime sabotage statute, alleges that the violation extended from Dec. 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, "to the present," Mr. Biddle said.

A Justice Department statement described the National Bronze and Aluminum Foundry Company as one of the largest manufacturers of aluminum castings in the United States. It said the cast superchargers were designed for Rolls Royce Merlin engines to be installed in fighter planes costing between $50,000 and $100,000.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.43⅝	1.44⅛	1.44⅛	1.46	
Minneapolis	1.38⅛	1.38⅝	1.38⅜	1.39⅝	
Kansas City	1.36⅜	1.36⅝	1.35⅞	1.37⅛	
Winnipeg	.99⅝	.99⅝	.99⅛	.99⅝	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.44⅛	1.43⅛	1.43¼	1.45	
Minneapolis	1.38⅝	1.37⅝	1.37⅝	1.38⅛	
Kansas City	1.37⅝	1.36⅛	1.36⅛	1.37⅝	
Winnipeg	1.00⅝	.99⅝	.99⅝	1.00⅛	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.46	1.44	1.44	1.45⅞	
Minneapolis	1.38⅛	1.37⅝	1.37⅛	1.38⅝	
Kansas City	1.38⅝	1.37⅛	1.37⅛	1.38⅝	
May Corn					
Chicago	.....	.....	1.05B	1.05B	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.02B	1.02B	
May Oats					
Chicago	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Minneapolis	.63⅛	.62⅝	.62⅛	.63⅛	
Winnipeg	.59⅛	.59	.58	.59⅜	
Rye, Chicago	.....	.....	.....	1.14⅝	
May	.88½	.88½	.88½	.89⅝	.90
July	.90½	.90½	.90	.90	.90½
Sept.	.92⅛	.92⅛	.90⅝	.90⅝	.90⅝
Dec.	.94⅛	.94⅛	.93⅝	.93⅝	.93⅝

Wool

Grease

May	.....	.....	.....	102.8N	102.8
July	.....	.....	.....	102.8N	102.8
October	.....	.....	.....	96.6N	96.6
December	.....	.....	.....	97.3B	97.3
	Tops				
May	133.0	133.0	133.0	133.0B	132.0
July	130.8	130.0	130.0	130.0B	128.8
October	126.5	126.5	126.5	126.5B	125.4
December	124.5	124.5	124.5	124.5B	124.4
March				122.0B	122.3

N—Nominal. B—Bid.

Cotton

May	20.27	20.30	20.21	20.32	20.25
July	20.02	20.07	19.95	20.04	19.95
October	19.84	19.88	19.83	19.84	19.82
December	19.64	19.68	19.63	19.64	19.62
March	19.56	19.58	19.51	19.52	19.55

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, May, July Sept. 8.62 Bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

$No. 1 Centrall. B—Bid. 42.38 42.38

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for rye, wool by W. D. Gallo & Co.; all prices in New York unless otherwise noted.

B. & O. Asks for Bids

NEW YORK (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad asked for bids on $3,500,000 serial equipment trust notes dated June 1, 1943, as part of an issue of $10,500,000 to be issued under an agreement and lease of equipment dated May 1. Bids must be made on or before noon on May 14.

Insurance Firm's U. S. Holdings

The Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia has invested $5,000,000 of new money in the current offering of United States Government bonds, according to President M. A. Decker. Of the total company holdings of U. S. governmental securities is $100,000,000.

New York Curb

Prices to 2:35

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:35
600	Aero Sup B	6	5½	6
200	Ainsworth	8¾	8¾	8¾
400	Air Investors	2	2	2
3700	Aire Access (¼e)	3	3⅛	3
20	Ala Gt Sou (50)	4¼	4	4
40	Ala Pow pf pf (7)	98¾	98¾	98½
100	Ala Pwr pf pf (6)	100	100	100
100	Allied Int Inv	100	100	100
10	Allied Prod (2)	3	3	3
150	Alum Ltd (3dis)	29	29¾	29
100	Alum Co Am (2e)	114½	114	114
300	Alum Co Am pf (6)	123½	122	122
50	Alum Ind (.50)	110⅝	110¾	110¾
100	Am Beverage	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Am Book (½g)	1½	1½	1½
1800	Am Capital B	31½	31	31
100	Am Cap pf (.15k)	½	½	½
700	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	21½	21½	21½
600	Am C P&L A (¾g)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Am Cit P&L B	32½	32	32
20	Am Cyan A (.60)	37¾	37¾	37¾
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	39¾	39¾	39¾
20600	Am&For Pw war	50	39	39
100	Am Kork&Hoo (g)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3100	Ar G&E (1.60)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
725	Am Gas&E pf (4½)	27¾	26¾	26¾
25	Am Gen 6½pf(2½)	107	104½	104½
150	Am Laun Mch (½g)	40	40	40
100	Am Light&T (1.20)	36⅝	36½	36½
100	Am L&T pf (1½)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
2300	Am Maracaibo	36½	36½	36½
600	Am Meter (g)	11	11	11
200	Am Republics (.35e)	23¼	23	23¼
36100	Am Superpow	10	10	10
50	Am Superpow 1pf	½	½	½
1600	Am Superpow pf	83½	83½	83½
200	Am Wtrs Pow	13½	13½	13½
8100	Anch Post F (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Apex Elec Mfg (¾G)	3½	3	3
80	Appal El Pow pf 4½	12	12	12
1900	Ark Nat Gas	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
139	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Ark N Gas pf (.30K)	4	3⅞	3⅞
900	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1200	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
2300	Atlas Corp war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	21½	21½	21½
500	Atlas Plyw (1.20)	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
500	Automat Prod (½g)	17¾	17¾	17¾
200	Auto V Mach (⅝e)	5	5	5
200	Axton-Fish A	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Babcock & Wil (½g)	80½	80½	80½
250	Baldw Loco war	24¾	24¾	24¾
2900	Baldwin Loco pf (2.10)	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Baldwin Rub (½)	5	5	5
1300	Barium Stk St	6½	6½	6½
500	Basic Refrac (.10g)	3½	3½	3½
2200	Beech Aire (1e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Bellanca Aire	13¾	13¾	13¾
4300	Berk & Gay Furn	4½	4½	4½
1800	Bliss (E W) (3)	11	11	11
400	Blue Ridge	15½	15½	15½
100	Blue Ridge pf (2d)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Blumenthal (8)	42	42	42
300	Bohack (HC)	13¾	13¾	13¾
60	Bohack (HC) 1pf	96	96	96
300	Bower-Barff M 2pf	6½	6½	6½
2100	Braz TrIAP (½g)	1½	1½	1½
300	Breese Corp (1½e)	20½	19¾	20
1200	Brewst Aero	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1400	Bridgpt Mach	6	5⅞	5⅞
1300	Brill A	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Brill B	7½	6¾	6¾
500	Brown Rubber	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Buckeye P L (.60g)	7	7	7
200	Buf M&RP pf	9½	9½	9½
100	Bunk Hill pf	14½	14½	14½
500	Bunk Hill & S (1)	8	8	8
100	Burry Biscuit	13	13⅜	13⅜
300	Cab El Prod	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Cal Pack Pow	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
9700	Can Marconi (h)	6½	6½	6½
50	Carnation (3a)	38	38	38
10	Caro P&L 96 pf (8)	42½	42½	42½
10	Caro P&L 97 pf (7)	106½	106½	106½
800	Carrier Corp	11¾	11¾	11¾
3900	Catalin Am (.10e)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
14900	Cent&SW Ut	1	1	1
200	CenHud G&E (.34g)	11	11	11
200	CenNYPow p (5)	91	90½	91
900	Cessna Aire (1e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
150	Chic Flex Shaft (1g)	37	37	37
325	Childs pf	76½	73	76½
13900	Cities Service	19⅞	18	19
200	Cit3Serv pf B	13⅝	12	12
2200	Cit Serv pf	8¾	8½	8¾
10	Cit Serv pf BB	86½	86½	86½
20	Cit Serv P&L $7pf (7)	80	80	80
500	Cit Serv P&L $6pf (6)	90	90	90
4	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8	8	8
300	Claude Neon Lts	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Cleve El Illum (½G)	34	34	34
400	Clon Develop	33½	33½	33½
1800	Colonial Airl	5½	5½	5½
300	Colo Fuel & I war	3¼	3¼	3¼
	Cit PF Arm (¾g)	83	83	83
	Clum G&E pf (5)	43¾	43¾	43¾
4800	Commwlth & So war	1-16	1-16	1-16
500	Comm Wat Sve	1½	1½	1½
100	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
1200	Con G&E Bal (3.60)	93¾	93¾	93¾
120	Con G&E Balpf84½	115½	115½	115½
500	Cons Gas Ut	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Cons Mng & S(h1a)	39½	39½	39½
100	Cons Royalty (.30)	7½	7½	7½
100	Cons Sil Corp (¼g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	89	89	89
300	Cont Roll&Stl (¼g)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1450	Copper Range (½g)	14	14	14
4300	Cosden Petro	7¾	7¾	7¾
900	Cosden Petro pf	25	25	25
2900	Creole Pet (½a)	22½	22½	22½
900	Croft Brewing	23½	23½	23½
100	Crowley Milner	7	7	7
600	Crown C Pet	3½	3½	3½
300	Crown Drug (.05g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
	Crystal Oil Ref	1½	1½	1½
6400	Cuban-Atlan (3½e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Darby Pet (½g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Davenp Hos (½e)	16½	16½	16½
100	Dayton Rub (½e)	18	18	18
200	DennisonMfgA (.30g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
2600	Derby Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Det Gray Mtr	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	DetMichStove (.10g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	DiveoTwinTrk (⅛e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Dobeckmun (½g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
275	Duke Power (¾g)	78	78	78
600	EagerPicM (.10g)	10¼	9¾	9¾
400	East Gas&Fue pf	76	76	76
225	East G&F 6 pf (1¾k)	23¾	23¾	23¾
175	East G&F prpf(4½)	83½	83½	83½
635	East Sta Corp	24½	23	23
635	East Sta pf A	24½	23	23
20	East Sug As pf (1¾k)	37½	37½	37½
2410	El Band&Sh	7	7	7
600	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	89¾	89¾	89¾
200	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	89¾	89¾	89¾
200	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	89¾	89¾	89¾
64	El P&L 2 pf A	64	63¾	63¾
25	Electrographite	26	26	26
100	Elgin Nat Wat	28	28	28
900	Emerson Elec	9	9	9
100	Emsco D&Bn (.35e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
1900	Equity Corp	2½	2½	2½
900	EquityCrp$3pf	17	17	17
300	Esquire Inc	33½	33	33½
50	Eureka Pipe L	4	4	4
500	Eversharp Inc	30	30	30
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	17½	17	17
200	Fairchild En & Air	9½	9½	9½
300	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17½	17	17
50	Federal Mfg (.15e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
25	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	93½	93½	93½
300	Ford M Can A (h1)	20½	20½	20½
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.10e)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Frank Mon Dis (1e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Fuller (G A) (2e)	13	13	13
1300	Fuller $3 cv (2e)	91	90½	91
50	Fullman Mfg (.10g)	40	40	40
300	Gen Allovs	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen Finance(.20)	4	4	4
200	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	1½	1½	1½
20	Gen G&E pfB	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Gen Pub S pf	102	102	102
300	Gen Rayon A	62	62	62
1300	Gen Share	2	2	2
90	Gen Share pf (6d)	3	3	3
100	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	73	72½	72½
100	Gilbert (AC)	105¾	104½	105¾
	Glen2Afd Coal (.40g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Godchaux Sug B	17½	17½	17½
300	Gray Mfg	8½	8½	8½
135	Gt Atl&P pr (1¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
25	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	80	80	80
200	Greenf Tab (1)	135	135	135
700	Groc Str Prod (.15e)	5⅝	5	5
800	Gulf Oil (1)	43¾	43¾	43¾
1600	Hall Lamp (.30e)	47	46½	46½
2000	Hartford Ray vte	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Hat Cor Am B (¼g)	3	3	3
300	Haseltine	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Hecla Min	30½	30½	30½
100	Helena Rubin	11	11	11
100	Helena Rub A (1)	11	11	11
100	Hewitt Rub	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	Hoe (R) & Co A	14¾	14¾	14¾
100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	32	31¾	32
100	Holophane (.44g)	8½	8½	8½
35	HorsHeadMard (1.50)	18½	18½	18½
1100	Humble Oil (¾g)	36½	36½	36½
100	Hum-Rose P (.075g)	76¾	76¾	76¾
	Huyler's	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Huyler's pf (12)	30	30	30
1300	Hygrade Pd (.30e)	6½	6½	6½
1900	Ill Iowa Pow	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow div st	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Ill Iowa Pwrpf (1¾k)	37½	37½	37½
200	Ind Eng & pf	12	12	12
30	Ind Serv pf	39½	39½	39½
200	Indus Finan vte	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Int Co N Am (3½)	77	77	77
100	Int Cig Mch (.30g)	37½	37½	37½
100	Int Petrol (h1)	13½	13½	13½
1300	Int Product	18½	18½	18½
100	Int Pref (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Int S Raz B	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Int Util A	7	7	7
100	Int Util B	7½	7½	7½
100	Int Util pf pf (3½)	61	61	61
100	Iron Fireman vte	6½	6½	6½
100	Irving Air Ch (1.20)	18	18	18
100	Irving Pen A	7½	7½	7½
200	Isamiso Oil	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	97	97	97
100	Kan-Neb P&L A(¾e)	16	16	16
100	Kennedy's (.50)	10	10	10
100	Kingsport Ind (.10)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Kingston Prod (.20)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	16	16	16
1300	Lamson Corp (.50)	10½	10½	10½
100	Lefcourt Realty	3	3	3
1000	Lehigh C&N (.60g)	7½	7½	7½
100	Leonard Oil Dev	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Lerner Stores (1e)	16½	16½	16½
100	Lexington Oil & Gas(.30g)	3½	3½	3½
100	Lone Star Gas pf	25	25	25
100	Long Bell Lbr A	15½	15½	15½
100	Long Bell Lbr B	15½	15½	15½
100	Lynch Corp (1)	25	24½	24½
100	Magnet Cons	4	4	4
100	Maine Cent war	1½	1½	1½
100	Majestic Radio	2¾	2¾	2¾
1600	Marconi Int Mar	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Marlon Oil Assn	1¾	1¾	1¾
1200	Marsh Wall (.10e)	11¾	11¾	11¾

Senators Lean To Simplified Pay-Go Plan

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Confident they have the votes, advocates of the Ruml-Carlson "skip a year" plan of current income tax collection maneuvered for a showdown vote in the Senate Finance Committee today on their proposal.

With Colin F. Stam, chief of the congressional tax staff, scheduled to complete the briefest public hearing the committee ever held on a major revenue bill, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) Michigan, said he saw no reason why a decisive vote could not be taken during an afternoon executive session.

"I think the answer will be written around the Ruml-Carlson bill," Senator Vandenberg told reporters.

This measure, harpooned sharply by Randolph Paul, Treasury general counsel, at yesterday's initial hearing, is credited by advocates with having the support of at least a dozen of the 21 committee members.

Democratic Votes

In addition to eight Republicans, proponents said they counted on the votes of Democratic Senators Bennett Clark of Missouri, Peter Gerry of Rhode Island, George Radcliffe of Maryland and Scott Lucas of Illinois. In addition, they said they felt they might obtain the support of Senator David Walsh (D-Mass.).

Chairman Walter George (D-Ga.), no Rumlite, already has made the paramount issue clear in declaring the committee must decide how much it wants the Treasury to "lose" to get taxpayers on a current basis.

Ruml-Carlson plan supporters contend there will be no loss in immediate revenues and little throughout the years, but Mr. Paul said that $8,319,000,000 in levies would go down the drain.

The Ruml-Carlson plan would abate the 1942 tax of everyone whose income is less than $5,000, apply payments already made on the 1942 liability to the first half of 1943, and put these taxpayers on a current basis. Like the Forand-Robertson bill approved by the House, it would impose a 20 per cent levy, starting July 1, on wages and salaries to enforce the "pay as you go" principle.

But there was sharp dissension within the committee on the so-called "windfall" provisions of the Ruml-Carlson bill—provisions inserted in an effort to keep war contract brokers and others with burgeoning war incomes from getting an abatement all out of proportion to their normal earnings.

Tax Abatement

Under the bill, persons with more than $5,000 income in 1942 would get an abatement of either their 1942 or 1943 tax, whichever is lower. But another provision would compare both the 1942 and 1943 incomes to 1940 earnings and if they both were more than $5,000 higher than the 1940 level, the taxpayer would have added to his 1943 liability the regular tax on the difference.

While he could pay this excess in three years, Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia contended, and Treasury experts agreed, that many taxpayers would be required to pay in 1943 more taxes than the amount they actually received in income.

The committee gave evidence, meanwhile, that it intends to simplify methods of collecting the proposed 20 per cent withholding tax and of revamping the sections which would give a blanket tax exemption to members of the armed forces on the first $3,500 of their basic government pay.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia, co-author of the tax bill approved by the House, yesterday praised the nation's press for "faithfully, fairly and impartially reporting the facts" on all the plans advanced.

"The tax fight," Mr. Robertson told the House, "through which we have recently passed aroused more interest and vitally affected more people than any issue of recent years. Editorially, the majority of the press favored the Ruml plan, but thanks to a firm allegiance to the fundamental principle of freedom of the press, all papers faithfully, fairly and impartially reported the facts concerning all of the tax proposals."

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
30	IllPokAL 6s53	106¾	106½	106¾
21	Ind Ser 4s 63A	86	86	86
1	Int P Sc 6½s 55C	23½	23½	23½
11	Int P Sec 6½s 55C 29	23¾	23	23½
33	Inters Pow 5s 57	81½	80½	80½
7	It Sel Pow 6s 63A	84	84	84
3	Midland Val 5s 43	21	21	21
13	Miss P&L Co 5s 57	61½	61½	61½
1	Nebr Pw 4½s 81	107	107	107
12	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	100½	100½	100½
1	New Amst Gas 5s 48	100½	100½	100½
8	NIag G&E 5s50	113¾	113¼	113¾
5	NIag G&E 5s48	61	60¾	61
11	NIag G&E 5s47	61½	60¾	61½
1	NIag Pow 5½s 54	62	61¾	62
3	NIag Pow 5s 48	62	62	62
1	Nor Con Ut5¼s48A	91¾	91¼	91¾
23	Ohio Pow 3½s 68	82	82	82
4	Ohio Pow 3s 71	103½	103½	103½
5	OklaNatGas 3½s 55	106½	106½	106½
28	Pac P&L 5s 55	107½	107½	107½
1	Pacific Elec 5s 37	102¾	102	103¾
1	Penn Beaut 3s 81	103½	103½	103½
15	Shaw W&P 4½s57A	90	90	90
1	So Cal Ed 3s 65	103¾	103½	103¾
25	So Ind Ry 4s 65	104	104	104
1	So'west P&L 6s2023A	70	70	70
1	Standard Is 4s 60	103½	103½	103½
1	Stand G&E 6s 61	79½	79½	79½
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	78½	78½	78½
1	Stand G&E 6s 66	78½	78½	78½
1	Stand P&L 6s 57	80	80	80
1	Starrett Corp 5s 50	79½	79½	79½
1	Tenn El 6s 6s	81½	81½	81½
1	Tide Wat P 5s 79A	21½	21	21½
1	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	88½	88½	88½
17	Util Light 5½s 57	100½	100½	100½
1	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	100½	100½	100½
1	West Pa Trust 5s 60	119½	119½	119½

Curb

	Foreign Bonds			
9	Lima Peru 6½s 58	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Maranhao Brazil 7s 58	22	22	22
1	Parana Braz 7s 58	22	22	22
25	Russian 6½s 1919	38	38	38
20	Russ 5½s 1921	6¼	6¼	6
		6¼	5¾	

More Aggressive WPB Action Urged by Truman Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 7—To avoid further disputes of the Patterson-Jeffers type, the Truman Committee has recommended to the Senate fewer "czars" and more aggressive WPB action in dividing materials wisely between the nation's five key production programs.

If the Truman Committee's recommendations are carried out, they will probably mean less authority for rubber director William M. Jeffers who has been accused of delaying high octane gasoline production by pre-emptying materials for his synthetic rubber program.

Blame for the recent controversy was put by the Truman Committee not on any individuals in the Government but on a conflict in authority.

"The lines of authority are confusing even on paper," said the report given to the Senate yesterday. "As a practical matter they breed disputes."

The committee pointed out that though WPB chairman Donald M. Nelson had been given broad powers by the President over the allocation of materials, his control over the rubber program is "only tenuous."

Technically, it said, Mr. Nelson is the boss but his powers have not always been exercised when he ran headlong into Mr. Jeffers who was given independent authority recommended in the Baruch report.

Specific Recommendations

The committee, after questioning Mr. Nelson, Mr. Jeffers, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Petroleum Administrator Hrold L. Ickes and Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, made these specific recommendations:

"First, the strong overall authority of the WPB must be made a living reality. This authority must be ready to make decisions and enforce them over the objections of aggressive department heads.

"Second, without division of the power of the chairman, the WPB should function as a board. The persons in charge of each major program should sit on it and discuss their problems together frequently. Each must be made to feel a great sense of responsibility for the entire program with no diminution of its responsibility for part directly under his control."

If necessary to maintain official unity "heads must be knocked together," the committee said.

Such a procedure might have been advantageously invoked, the committee indicated, before the recent Jeffers-Patterson feud reached the point where Mr. Jeffers served an ultimatum that either he or Mr. Patterson would have to resign.

Working Together

The two men have since announced that they will go hand-in-hand on bottleneck-breaking trips to plants that are rushing to fill orders for both the synthetic rubber and aviation gasoline programs.

"The democratic right of public expression had passed the point of useful exchange," when Mr. Jeffers and Mr. Patterson started attacking each other publicly, and the Navy "entered the fracas towing into the scene the long-delayed escort vessel program," the committee said.

Other major war production programs which were kept out of the controversy but which compete for metals are: Airplanes and merchant shipping.

Though the Truman Committee initiated its public hearings as a result of Mr. Patterson's accusations that the rubber program was holding up military operations, the report laid much of the blame on the Army themselves for failing "by a wide margin to anticipate the wartime needs for aviation gasoline."

Complaints of high naval officials that the rubber program had delayed production of escort vessels, needed in fighting off submarines, were dismissed with the statement that the Navy was not in a position to place "the bulk" of its escort vessel orders until the month following Mr. Nelson's decision to give Mr. Jeffers overriding priorities.

Ford's Willow Run Plant to Be Limited to Assembly of Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ford's problem child bomber plant, Willow Run, is entering another phase of its existence, mainly because of the manpower factor, states an article in Business Week.

This period, says the article, might be called the "decentralization phase." Machines and manufacturing operations will be removed from the hulking plant 30 miles from Detroit's manpower center and set down wherever other Ford plants can handle the work and wherever subcontracting can be arranged. Willow Run thus is slated to become largely an assembly line for parts made elsewhere.

During its make-ready stage, it is pointed out, the destiny of Willow Run was being shaped by considerations of military strategy. Its size, scope, and output projections were varied several times as the place of its anticipated B-24 Liberator bomber output changed status. Today, manpower considerations are very important factors, and for that reason Willow Run enters the next phase of its existence.

At minimum, the result may be to eliminate a fourth or more of the labor army envisioned a few weeks back as necessary for the plant to reach peak production, an army whose size would have been close to six figures.

Most of the decentralizing will be into other Ford plants—in Missouri, Minnesota, and perhaps other areas as well—where workers are available and plant space can be had. Part of the job may go into the Ford tire plant, now being vacated through shipment of its equipment to Russia under lend-lease.

The only thing that is sure, says Business Week, is that every manufacturing operation that can be transplanted from Willow Run will be removed. Manpower authorities feel this is the only way the plant can achieve, as WPB's Charles E. Wilson recently predicted, a pace of 500 planes monthly "by the time snow flies."

Moving of much of the manufacturing work will involve major problems of machine removal. Removal of some 5,500 pieces of equipment is required in order to quadruple Ford's Pratt & Whitney aircraft engine program, mainly by subcontracting and decentralizing. Other departments are, in some ways, even more difficult, for the presses that form bomber sections and the machines that

Leo Durocher's Club Is Hottest National League Team at Present Moment

Schedule Helps Brooks To Fast Start in Race

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Chiefly because they have played only the Phillies and Giants this unseasonable spring, the Brooklyn Dodgers came strutting into town the hottest team in the National League.

As they faced the Braves today in the opener of a four-game series at Allston, Leo Durocher and his race-leading Flatbush crew had won 10 of their first 14 starts here in the East—six out of nine from Philadelphia and four of five dates with New York.

Another contributing factor to the early break-away of the Dodgers is their unusually fine condition, attained on the plains of Bear Mountain and partly within the heated walls of the West Point baseball cage.

West Stronger

However, Durocher must realize as well as anyone that the road ahead is not so smooth as the one behind. His team has yet to play a series against a consistently good offense or pitching. Leo will find the West far more potent than anything the East can offer, unless the Braves can bounce back from those two damaging setbacks by the Giants on Wednesday.

As a matter of fact, President Branch Rickey of the Brooks is not at all happy about the start of his outfit. He thinks it should have won all 14 games from the Phils and Giants. Rickey claims that in most of their victories, the Dodgers have looked terrible. For one thing, 10 errors were made at the second base position in the first 10 engagements, which hardly is suggestive of a first division infield. Too, the home runs have not been coming with the rapidity you expect from a pennant contender.

Probably Ready

But, of course, you can always say that the Dodgers might have been better in these early games if they had been pushed. Put a good ball player on the field with a lot of bums and he will soon look like one of them, they say in the dugout. Durocher has the batters who can clear the fences and he seems to have a wealth of pitching, and so his theme must me: "Bring on those Cardinals, we're ready." And so they probably are.

If Durocher has had trouble with his mound staff this spring, it is inability to keep the boys busy. At various times he has started Bobo Newsom, Ed Head, Whit Wyatt, Newt Kimball, Max Macon, Kirby Higbe, Curt Davis and Rube Melton. All except Melton and Davis have won, with Newsom and Macon bagging a pair. Johnny Allen has walked out of the bull pen for a couple of triumphs. Les Webber has also done some sparkling rescue work for Durocher. Webber, Allen and Kimball are battling for the spot left vacant by Hugh Casey, the No. 1 fireman of the past two years.

Arky Vaughan, Dixie Walker and Dolph Camilli are setting the pace at bat for the Brooks. Joe Medwick, after a great beginning, fell into a slump which brought about his benching on Wednesday. With him out of there the Brooklyn boys made 23 hits and 18 runs in a date with the Phillies. Durocher has been playing Kampouris or Glossop at second base, with Billy Herman at third. Dee Moore, the versatile rookie, is helping Mickey Owen with the catching. In a pinch, Dee could play either the outfield or third base, and well. He is a good hitter.

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Briefs . . . Tomorrow is Ladies' Day at Braves Field, with a single between the Dodgers and Braves coming up . . . While batting cleanup (No. 4) in the batting order for Brooklyn, Joe Medwick compiled a weak .170 average for the first 10 games . . . Home town fans were "riding" him in the last Ebbets Field series . . . The Brooks won their first eight starts with the Braves a year ago, finishing the season with a 16-to-6 edge over them.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox dropped two more at Yankee Stadium yesterday before moving on to Washington . . . Joe Cronin lost four straight by one run to the league leading Yankees, yesterday's tallies being 2-1 and 5-4 . . . Joe shook up his batting order, benching Al Simmons, and dropping Eddie Lake and Jim Tabor lower . . . Joe himself played third base in the opener . . . . The Sox play four games in Washington.

Secretary John Quinn announced this afternoon that the Braves have signed young Wallace Fletcher, a shortstop from Temple University. Fletcher, whose home is in Philadelphia, worked out with the Braves before today's game with the Dodgers.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, May 7 (AP)—Harvard's announcement that it won't play intercollegiate football next fall surprised exactly nobody hereabouts. And, as an old Princeton grad, we might comment: "It's not the first time—and we don't mean during World War I, either." . . . Since they're playing a high school team at the end of spring practice, maybe the Harvard boys decided they'd found their class and might as well stay in it.

♪ ♪ ♪

Taking a serious look at the football situation, a recent note from the South points out that a lot of the colleges down that way would like to have teams but may not be able to support them unless they get contributions from the State treasuries . . . Report from the Big Ten is that Ohio State, Iowa, and Indiana are the hardest hit by player losses so far, but a listing of the Buckeyes who may be back sounds like a pretty promising squad from here . . . Colleges in all sections have been reporting big springtime turnouts, but most of the boys just wanted to get themselves toughened up for military service.

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Gene Sullivan, St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press: "Lou Novikoff still is on the West Coast demanding more money before he will report to the Cubs, but practically nothing has been carried on the wires about him and the Chicago papers mention the fact only casually . . . After all, holding out in North Africa means something different from holding out in the National League."

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Toledo golfers, who raised $1,600 last year in a tournament for soldiers, are planning another big event June 21 for a war prisoners' relief fund. They hope to hit $2,500 this time. . . . Returning from their hockey school in Western Canada, Eddie Shore and Art Chapman of the Buffalo Bisons report they uncovered a goalie who is almost a duplicate of Gordie (Shutout) Bell. . . . Lieut. Johnson and Marine Capt. Godbold, polo player and basketball manager, respectively, in their college days at Auburn, are war prisoners in Japan. . . . Clinton Wager, six-foot, 6½-inch Chicago Bears end who was drafted last fall just before the pro league play-off, has been discharged from the Army. They couldn't find a bunk long enough for him.

Here for Series With Braves

Associated Press

Bobo Newsom (Left) and Leo Durocher

The week-end attraction at Braves Field is a four-game series between the Braves and league-leading Brooklyn Dodgers, two of whom are pictured above. Newsom, formerly with Red Sox, has won two games for Durocher this spring. The club has made a flying start under Leo, winning 10 of its first 14 contests.

Around The Hub

Golf Starts Up

In the first golf events of the local season, Commonwealth, Woodland, Winchester, and Tedesco were the scenes of busy action yesterday despite weather conditions. At Commonwealth the Twilight Four-Ball League was conducting the first of a series of field days, while at the other three courses, the W. G. A. was staking the first of its series of four-ball tourneys in all four classes.

Among the field of 28 Twilight Leaguers Warren Hopkins and John O'Donnell of the home club fashioned rounds of 76 and 79 respectively to win the two low gross prizes. Inasmuch as they had won one prize each, their combined 71 low gross was superseded by the 75 of A. L. LeBaron and Ed Garrity of Winchester, while a 75-63 by Everett Ketcham and William T. Donovan of Charles River was good for low net.

Low gross at Woodland among the W. G. A. players was taken by Mrs. W. E. Sisson of The Country Club and Mrs. H. F. Prunaret of Charles River with their 84; at Winchester by Mrs. D. E. Houser and Mrs. E. J. Stevens of Bellevue with their 89; and at Tedesco by Mrs. Leatherby of Salem and Mrs. Theodore W. Hodges of Tedesco with their 90.

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Canceled this summer is the annual Essex County Club's women's invitation tournament, originally scheduled for August. According to Percy C. Rogers, Secretary of the N. E. Lawn Tennis Association, however, Longwood Cricket Club will definitely hold the State women's, mens', college girls' and junior championships, although dropping the Longwood Bowl. Rogers also announced that Newport will hold a grass court tourney Aug. 16-22.

♪ ♪ ♪

Russ Washburn of Fairfield, Maine, the freshman who dropped a couple of close games to Harvard and B. C., has been named by Coach Foxy Flumere to pitch for Northeastern against the Crimson tomorrow at Soldiers Field. Yesterday the Huskies defeated Boston University for the second time this season. The score was 9-3.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Community Sailing Association today inaugurated its summer sailing program on the Charles River Basin, with a fleet of 30 boats made available by the Metropolitan District Commission. Memberships are still open, both for seniors and for servicemen. The program for boys and girls between the ages of 12 and 18 will begin at the close of school.

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Briefs: Penn moved into undisputed possession of first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League yesterday by defeating Columbia 10-3 . . . Columbia has scratched its freshman entry for the Childs Cup regatta on the Severn at Annapolis, due to its inability to boat a full crew . . . The varsity, however, will be represented, closing out its season against Navy, Princeton, Penn, and M. I. T. . . . Dartmouth opens its home baseball season tomorrow with a double-header against Columbia. The only other home appearance for the Indians will be against Cornell in another double-header next Wednesday . . . New Hampshire has a sleeper entered in the I. C. 4-A 800-yard run on May 15 in New York. Name—James C. Sleeper.

Hayes to Be Referee

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)— E. C. (Billy) Hayes, veteran track coach at Indiana University, has accepted an invitation to be referee of the 18th Central Collegiate Conference outdoor track and field championships at Marquette Saturday afternoon and night May 29. Hayes' teams won Central titles in 1934, 1935, 1937, and 1941.

BRAVES FIELD Tomorrow at 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
South of Fiske's, Men's Store . . . Hub 3100
and Beacon, Field . . . . . Sta. 6000
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

. *In the Dugout*

with Rumill

Averages Are Interesting

The young big league season offers some interesting spectacles. For example, the Braves are leading the national league at bat, if you can believe the latest unofficial averages. Not only that, the margin is convincing. The Brooklyn Dodgers are more than 100 percentage points to the rear.

Furthermore, the Cardinals are at the bottom of the table, far out of sight. Can these be the same Cardinals whom the critics picked to repeat in the pennant race, or are they a reasonable facsimile of same?

As a matter of fact, the figures are a boost for Billy Southworth's outfit. You can reason, if the Cardinals could stay close to the front-running Dodgers in a batting slump, what will they do when they find their pace at the plate?

Surprise Leaders

In a year when some of the league's leading sluggers are in Uncle Sam's uniforms, we find Linus "Junior" Frey battling Ken O'Dea for the individual leadership. Neither contender has been a consistent .300 batter in the majors, yet you never can tell about ball players. They may be on their way at long last. Prior to 1943, Frey's lifetime average up here was .266, with his top year .291. O'Dea stood at .259, although he did soar to a good .307 with the Cubs one season.

The surprise leader in the American League is Mike Higgins. He must be called a surprise because there was some talk about three weeks ago that he might not even be in the Tiger infield. But Mike lost no time silencing his critics. He has long been considered one of the most dangerous right-handed sluggers in the circuit. This Higgins pace brings to mind that the Bengals will be first division all the way if Steve O'Neil can find the pitching.

Senators Hitting

Unfamiliar faces down around the bottom of the batting list are Jim Tabor, Roy Weatherly, Roy Cullenbine, Ken Keltner, Joe Medwick and Frank McCormick.

Up giving the Yankees a tussle for the A. L. team lead are the Senators, who figure to become the circuit's surprise club of the year. Ossie Bluege is getting about everything a contender needs and should keep right on getting it. The Red Sox and Indians are off to bad starts at the plate. Only now do the Sox realize how heavily they leaned on Ted Williams' bat in '42. They also miss Johnny Pesky and Lou Finney.

Junior Stephens, Brownie shortstop, is off to a great start. The league learned a year ago that the boy is a good hitter. He might lead it if allowed to stay around all season. He is headed for the Army.

Five Homers

We find the once slugging American League with a mere five home runs, as of this morning. The Yankees have two, the Browns two and the Indians one. The other clubs have yet to connect. The White Sox have scored only 24 runs in an even dozen games, a figure which Stan Spence and Bob Johnson of the Senators have better between them. Spence has driven in 14, Johnson, 11.

The leading home run hitter in the A. L. is Charley Keller, with two. A year ago today Rudy York had seven, Ted Williams six, Bobby Doerr five, and Joe Di Maggio and Jeff Heath four each. Stan Spence had 25 runs batted in, while today he is the leader with 14. In the N. L., Dolph Camilli had six homers; Frank McCormick five. Times have changed.

We find such names as Carrasquel, Overmire, Flores, Pyle, Bithorn and Andrews among the pitching leaders. Carrasquel and Bithorn, of course, have been fair hurlers for a couple of years, needing only a little more on the ball and better "breaks" to be among the high winners.

Tommy Carey, the perfect player of the Red Sox, has joined the Navy. He was in only one game in 1942 but wound up with a 1.000 batting average and a 1.000 fielding average.

Kern to Report To Chapel Hill As Lieutenant

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., May 7 (AP)—Athletic Director Roy M. Hawley has announced that William F. (Bill) Kern, blond football mentor of West Virginia University who turned in his best record in three years last season, has been granted leave to accept a Naval commission.

The announcement said that Kern, who came to West Virginia from Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, in 1940, would leave July 1 for the Pre-Flight School at Chapel Hill, N. C., to become a lieutenant (sg) in the Physical Education Division.

Hawley said that Kern's coaching duties would be offered for the duration to Errett (Rat) Rodgers, assistant football coach at the university and the school's only alumnus ever chosen by the late Walter Camp for an All-America eleven.

Kern's football team won five and lost four in the 1942 season, numbering among its victims Penn State, the 24-0 defeat having been the only blemish on that school's record last year.

Kern came here after three years at Carnegie Tech. Before that he was assistant to Dr. John B. (Jock) Sutherland at the University of Pittsburgh.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C
New York	11	3	.786
Cleveland	9	4	.692
Detroit	7	5	.583
Washington	8	7	.533
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Boston	4	10	.286
Chicago	3	9	.250

Results May 6

New York 2, Boston 1.
New York 5, Boston 4.
St. Louis 1, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 3.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 0.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	10	4	.714
St. Louis	7	6	.538
Pittsburgh	7	6	.538
Cincinnati	7	6	.538
Boston	5	5	.500
New York	5	8	.385
Chicago	5	8	.385
Philadelphia	4	7	.364

Results May 6

Chicago 5, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 3, Brooklyn 2. (10 innings).
Only games played.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Ryan	9	1	9	1	3	1.000
Elliott	22	3	9	0	4	.409
Workman	40	5	14	1	5	.350
Burns	38	2	11	1	2	.289
Gemlin	5	1	1	0	0	.333
McCarthy	20	6	12	0	1	.300
Crosetti	4	0	1	0	1	.250
Ross	41	7	10	1	5	.244
Jones	36	4	9	0	2	.250
Wietelmann	32	3	7	0	3	.219
Myatt	11	2	2	0	0	.182
Holmes	30	3	6	0	3	.154
Poland	24	3	1	0	3	.071
Cheatham	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Nieman	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Cronin	5	1	2	0	0	.400
Partee	25	5	9	0	4	.360
McBride	30	5	12	0	2	.368
Fox	30	5	9	0	2	.300
Doerr	34	4	15	0	5	.378
Peacock	28	1	6	0	1	.321
Simmons	35	3	8	0	7	.229
Garrison	31	3	4	0	1	.190
Hilling	16	3	5	0	2	.238
Legion	23	0	6	0	4	.176
Tabor	41	3	7	0	3	.171
Newsome	24	0	4	0	0	.167
Lehr	44	3	7	0	1	.159
Lazor	19	2	3	0	1	.158

Packers May Be Asked To Do War Jobs

GREEN BAY, Wis. (AP)—If you want to be a fullback on the Green Bay Packer football team this fall you may have to learn how to back up a rivet as well as you can back up a line.

Training on a turret or engine lathe in a war plant or with a riveting gang at the near-by Sturgeon Bay Shipyard may take the place of routine calisthenics for the Packer gridders this fall, according to E. L. (Curly) Lambeau, coach of the Green Bay team of the National League.

See No Reason

"If the War Manpower Commission believes pro football players should work on war jobs, we see no reason why they can't do so and play football too," Lambeau said.

"They could start work on an early shift and be through in time to get in daily drills. If need be they could practice at night under lights. In the old days of pro football most of the players worked at other jobs and played football on Sunday. There's no reason why the present crop of players can't do the same thing to keep the game alive."

Coach Lambeau said Elmer Layden, Commissioner of the National League, had expressed approval of such a program. Other National League club owners also are considering it, he added, and all are ready to do what the Government wants them to do.

Contacted Officials

The Packer coach has contacted officials of several Green Bay war plants and shipyards at Sturgeon Bay and all are willing to put on players on shifts that quit work about 4 p. m., he said.

The Packers will play only two or three games out of the State this year, Lambeau said, so little time would be lost from war jobs by traveling.

Cubs Reduce Roster

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs have reduced their roster list by optioning two pitchers to minor league affiliates, sending Paul Erickson to the Milwaukee club of the American Association and Jake Mooty to the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League.

Minor League Results

By the Associated Press

International League
Jersey City 15, Buffalo 4.
Rochester 5, Newark 2.
Toronto 12, Syracuse 3.
Baltimore 2, Montreal 1.

American Association
Minneapolis 5, Milwaukee 2.
Toledo 5, Indianapolis 4.
Columbus 7, Louisville 6.
Kansas City 2, St. Paul 0.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 8, San Diego 0.
Los Angeles 2, Portland 0.
Sacramento 5, Oakland 4.
San Francisco 9, Seattle 1.

Southern Association
Chattanooga 23, Knoxville 9.
Nashville 11, Atlanta 1.
New Orleans 14, Birmingham 4.
Little Rock 6, Memphis 4.

Eastern League
Scranton 11, Wilkes-Barre 4.
Hartford 8, Springfield 5.
Binghamton 2, Elmira 1.
Utica at Albany postponed.

Harvard Will Discontinue Football for the Duration

Harvard University will discontinue formal intercollegiate football for the duration, C. F. Getchell, acting manager of the Harvard Athletic Association, announced last night. This will necessitate the canceling of all games on the 1943 schedule, and conversations to this end are under way with the colleges involved.

This action is in line with the general statement of Harvard's athletic plans made last February, Getchell said. At that time it was announced that intercollegiate athletic schedules would be drastically curtailed for the duration of the war, beginning this April.

Intramural Football

Harvard will, however, continue intramural football, Getchell emphasized, and may possibly arrange informal games with teams in the immediate vicinity as the season develops.

Harvard's policy is determined by four factors:

1. The great reduction in the number of undergraduates available to participate in sports.

2. The heavy demands for use of facilities of the university for war training programs by the Army and Navy. Nearly 4,000 officers and officer candidates are already in training at Harvard under such programs.

3. The accelerated academic schedule, and the increased burden of laboratory work on many students taking sciences for training in the war effort.

Repeated Requests

4. The repeated requests of the Office of Defense Transportation to curtail all travel not necessary for the promotion of the war effort.

Harvard's policy follows the general provision of the joint statement of the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton issued last Feb. 17. This statement recognized that continued maintenance of "athletics as usual" at these three institutions was no longer feasible, and that therefore a drastic modification in schedules of intercollegiate sports was necessary.

The statement of the Three Presidents left each institution free to take such action as seemed reasonable under the conditions in which it would find itself operating.

Raised Issue

Harvard's action raised the issue of whether other colleges might follow suit and cause a general cessation of intercollegiate football in this section. The Crimson's two immediate and traditional rivals, Yale and Princeton, however, promptly indicated they had no thoughts of following the Cambridge institution's example. Both Howie Odell, Yale's football coach, and Asa Bushnell, acting director of athletics at Princeton, expressed their intention of filling the canceled date as soon as possible.

Dartmouth, according to Athletic Director William H. McCarter, is planning to proceed with football and with other sports, even though in modified form. Brown University, according to Dr. Eddie Snell, intends to go ahead with its football plans after the new college semester opens July 1. Tentative plans call for the replacing of Harvard by a service team.

Third Cancellation

This marks the third time in its 69-year football history that Harvard teams have been out of formal intercollegiate grid competition. First was in 1885, when the game was first being developed in the East, and was ordered by the faculty who considered football "too rough to be a sport." Second cancellation came during World War I.

Harvard's schedule for next fall included games with Columbia, William and Mary, Dartmouth, Army, Holy Cross, Princeton, Brown, and Yale.

'Little Schools Can Continue'

HAMPDEN-SYDNEY, Va. (AP)—Hampden-Sydney's Athletic Director, Frank Summers is of the opinion that football in the smaller colleges of America can survive the war by going back to the "old custom of doubling up—playing each rival two games in one season on the home-and-home basis."

The dean of Virginia college coaches declared that football in the nation's "little schools" can continue "in spite of curbed transportation, limited material, and other handicaps—if they stick together."

Played for Fun

Summers said that the small colleges have "more or less always played for the fun and sport of it," and added that they have never been greatly dependent on gate receipts for financing their football programs.

"Teams next fall undoubtedly will be inferior in quality, but we can keep them going nevertheless," Summers asserted. "Continuation of football in colleges needs no justification. Statements from high-ranking service officials and the splendid service records of our athletes have justified it already.

"We will have football at Hampden-Sydney as long as the school continues to operate."

Summers declared that one of the best aides for continued intercollegiate competition is an active intramural program, which, he said, provided spring varsity sports here with a much-needed boost.

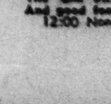
143 in Competition

"The other day, I counted 143 boys out of a possible 190 left in the Hampden-Sydney student body on the athletic field participating in some intramural sport," Summers pointed out. "Without them, I don't know how I would have filled my line-ups on the varsity teams."

Asked about the coaching situation, Summers merely smiled. Since mid-season in football last autumn, Summers has been grid coach, baseball, basketball, track coach, and athletic director all rolled into one—a one-man coaching staff.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON



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GOOD FOOD for a GOOD MOOD
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"Justly Famous for Our Fried Chicken"
Don't Forget Mother's Day
Sunday, May 9th
Bring Her Here Where Cooking Is an Art, and an Good Food a Certainty.
Special Mother's Day Dinner 1.50
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BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
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The' dim without, there's light inside,
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WMS-3

Tieup at Pipe Line Is Broken by Guard

ILLMO, Mo., May 7 (AP)—Gov. Forrest C. Donnell, taking action to preserve law and order, broke a tieup of Government-financed construction of a war emergency pipe line May 5 by sending a detachment of the Missouri State Guard to protect the work.

Armed with machine guns and shotguns, 40 militiamen patroled the project from a nearby road as nonunion employees of two construction companies resumed operations on the line, which will carry gasoline from Texas to the East Coast.

A mobile force of 50 additional Guardsmen was stationed at Illmo, read yto move wherever needed.

The work had been suspended since last week after two outbreaks of violence during the course of A. F. of L. union efforts to organize the Oil States Construction Company and the Dunn Trucking & Construction Company which have contracts to lay 63 miles of pipe.

About 30 A. F. of L. union members assembled at the scene of operations, when work was resumed, but they drove away quietly without a demonstration.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

TEACHERS (EXCEPTIONAL)

A thoroughly equipped teacher of English, an experienced mathematics teacher and a successful teacher of history are being sought to head and build up these departments in a New England preparatory school for boys that is being reorganized along unique lines specially adapted to replace outmoded educational systems and meet postwar conditions affecting youth. The opportunity to render service is exceptional, but applicants must enjoy living and working with boys and, if married, the wife also must be eager to share in this character-development work. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WANTED—Pot washer, man or woman; full time. BRITTANY COFFEE SHOP, 222 Newbury St., Boston. Com. 5276.

HELP WANTED—MEN

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METALLURGISTS: Tapman	Arr
CONTRACT EXPEDITOR: Coil grad	Arr
OFFICE MGR-ACCT: Worcester	$4500
ASST CONTROLLER: R I: Good firm	Arr
ACCT: Ind firm; public exp nec	$275
ACCTS: Public acctg firms	Arr
ACCOUNTANTS: Local openings	$40-65
ASST COST ACCT: Local	$45
SALES: Know pay-roll work	Arr
CLAIM INVESTIGATOR: Ins exp, young	$40

Wanted: SWIMMING - TENNIS - TRIP counselors for one of oldest and well-reputed boys' camp in Maine located beautifully on lake in foothills of White Mountains; season JULY and AUGUST; all activities on land and water, also farming and physical fitness program, and all cultural facilities such as music, art, etc. Maintenance, board, and railroad offered plus compensation subject to negotiation. Also require two secretaries. Give full detail. Write Box W-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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GOOD janitor position, easy work, good pay; on Fenway, with 4-room apartment including utilities. Call Cap 7580 (Boston).

WANTED—Part-time helper to caretaker; 2½ days weekly in summer, 3 days in winter. Apply 8th Church of Christ, Scientist, 105 East 77th Street, N. Y. C., 10-12 a. m.

WANTED — Porter, shipping clerks, stock boys. GRAMOPHONE SHOP, 18 East 48th Street, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GENERAL maid, white, for quiet, refined summer home on Martha's Vineyard; must be willing worker with cheerful disposition. Protestant; good wages, no laundry; needed June 1st-Sept. 1st. Tel. Beacon 4855 (Mass.).

HOUSEWORKER, plain cooking; sleep in or out; children; other help kept; good salary; Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. Nevins 8-1492.

WANTED—Reliable, competent woman for general housework; references required; 2 in family; desirable home in Pelham. Write Box J-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada
(Continued)

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Superior Quality Trilloo Rayon Straight Cut front prevents hiking. Underarm LATON inserts for a smooth moulded bustline.
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Remember Mother Wherever She May Be
W. W. HATHAWAY
FLORIST
21 MAIN STREET TEL. 319
When time is short send flowers by wire. We cover the world with our membership.

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A Perfect Gift for Mother
A Box of Durand's Fine Chocolates
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Special Gift Boxes $1.25
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Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
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We Telegraph Flowers

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Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
AT WASHINGTON SQ.
Nite Phone BIG. 5536
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CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Have your Spring Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant
Call ASPinwall 6060
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Welcome Gifts for All Occasions
You are invited to come in and see our display.
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Half Large—Half Small
We do all kinds of dry cleansing
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Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
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Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

Distinctive Gifts for Mother's Day
Geishecker's
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ROSEN'S

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Make this store your headquarters for your needs on your Home, Lawn and Garden Supplies.
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Suits at $19.95
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Winter Clothing and Blankets should be cleaned before putting away for the Summer. *Spring cleaning* of Curtains and Rugs.
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313 Main Street Tel. 6755
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Buy
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MERRIMACK STREET
Where MOTHER Shops
Mother's Day, May 9
Choose Her Gift from Our Large Assortment

NEW YORK CLEANING & DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

JUNKINS CANDY STORE
577 Essex Street
Next to the Waldorf
Boxed Chocolates
For MOTHER'S DAY

Spring 1943 Styles in
WALK-OVER Shoes
for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
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Flowering plants and cut flowers of all kinds for MOTHER'S DAY
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FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED
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Phone Lawrence 5315

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The PAUL REVERE SHOP
1792 Mass. Ave. Lex. 1400-J
A large and beautiful selection of Mother's Day Cards and Gifts

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables
F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2360. Hours 9 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cherry and Webb's
Coats and Suits
Lead the
Easter Fashion Parade
LOWELL, MASS.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable laundry advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

LOWELL
(Continued)

LET
Pollards
A. S. POLLARD COMPANY
FUR STORAGE
Take Care of Your Furs This Year
Phone 5481 Lowell, Mass., for further particulars.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

FLOWERS
FOR MOTHER'S DAY
William Miller & Sons
1888—*FLORISTS*—1943
334 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

Sunday Is
Mother's Day
Don's forget to give Mother something on this "her" day. We have a choice selection of attractive and practical gifts.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Remember Mother
Sunday, May 9th
with a gift from
T. W. ROGERS CO
280 UNION STREET

J. Musinsky & Sons
Home of Quality Since 1897
X-RAY SHOE FITTING SERVICE
We specialize in extreme sizes. We carry a complete line of Misses', Children's, Men's and Women's Quality Footwear.
393 BROAD STREET

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleaners. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

Spring Sportwear
Brentwood Sweaters, Gabardine Trousers, Long and Short Sleeve Sport Shirts, Gabardine Shirts, Matched Sets for Work and Play, Leisure Coats and Jackets.
M. A. Roberts Men's Wear
128 Munroe St., Cor. Washington St.
Authorized Agent for Adam and Long Hats

WHYTE'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

Make this store your headquarters for your needs on your Home, Lawn and Garden Supplies
Hutchinson Hardware
49-55 MONROE STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

At Kotzen's . . .
Better Selection of Quality
FURNITURE
At prices that will save you money . . . Terms 30-day charge accounts or 1 year to pay.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Mal. 1622
Venetian Blinds and Window Shades
Measured and installed free

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps
Malden Co-operative Bank
Incorporated 1887
20 Exchange Street Malden

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family
ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
344 Pleasant St. MAL. 1487

Remember Your Mother on Mother's Day
With a nice gift from
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

MARLBORO

GEORGE W. WALLACE
Reliable Plumbing and Heating
51 Witherbee Street, Marlboro, Mass.
Tel. 1135

AUGUSTUS F. ELDERKIN
Insurance
18 Vine Street Tel. 1882

1897—1943
Forty-Six Years of Fuel Service
MARLBOROUGH COAL CO.

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
25 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 8 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Every Mother *should be remembered May 9*
May we suggest Undies, Jewelry, Hankies, Hosiery, Bags selected for this occasion.
PATTEE CORSET SHOP
523 MAIN STREET

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

The Casey Florist Company
93 Maple Street Since 1869
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

MEATS and GROCERIES
at prices that give you sizeable savings.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532 Main Street MELrose 2300

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

MILTON

GODFREY FUEL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEEDHAM

KINNE'S PHARMACY
Needham, Needham His. 0051 - Tel. - 0050
Luncheon, Candy
Ice Cream, Toiletries
Dependable Merchandise and Service

See
WILLIAM E. LIMRIC
for All Forms of Insurance
Office 40 Broad St. Boston. HUB. 3080
Home Normandie Road Dover. Tel. 170
"Building a Business on Service"

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
790 Purchase St., New Bedford
Ladies' and Misses' Wearing Apparel and Accessories
ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

Anchorage By the Sea
7 Miles Cape Cod Road
Dining Room Open Daily
Rooms by Week or Season
A. Edith Barrows, Tel. Wellington 17

Everything You Need for a Comfortable and Beautiful Home
The HOUSEHOLD
690 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 17-21 Winchester St.—Rms. (restricted) with or without private bath; home cooking; conveyance to church. Lon. 9054.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 200 COMMONWEALTH AVE.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED LARGE ROOM. CIRCLE 8267.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — WELL - FURNISHED, COMFORTABLE ROOM; CONVENIENT, GOOD LOCATION. TRO. 1835.

DORCHESTER, MASS. 43 Clavbourne St.—Attractive single room with bath, kitchen priv.; near 2nd Church; good trans. Talbot 3985.

N. Y. C., 630 W. 116th (Apt. 73)—River view; cross ventilation, sunshine; comfortable room, quiet; 2 closets; reasonable. CATh 8-5481

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th St. (Apt. 3-W)—British home, quiet room, every convenience; all transportations; near church and Park. CO. 5-9355.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, STUDY—Excellent food, 2 baths; loving hospitality, charming atmosphere; yearly accommodations, restricted; booklet; $15. FULLER REST, Wellsboro, Pa.

Sea Pines Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop near entrance; protected private beach; gardens; horses; instruction available in weaving; languages; music. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

CLARK MOVING CO.
Packers and Movers—Asp. 4001, Brookline, Mass.
Storage for Household Goods
Complete Service, Local and Long Distance Moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400.

ANTIQUES

RARE TREAT! SEE BOSTON'S MOST UNUSUAL COLLECTION. WINDSOR ART GALLERIES 46 Arlington Street Entrance—Hotel Statler

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, pre-1-brds, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTER, 25 Station St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 1616.

REAL ESTATE

ASHMONT, MASS., $6900
To settle an estate, 8-room house; 3-car garage rented; excellent location; 3 minutes from rapid transit. Harold G. Scudder, Executor, Wellesley 3252

Real Estate of All Kinds
Vaughan Realty Co., Dorchester, Mass.
Talbot 9011 Talbot 2092

For Other
REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS
CONSULT THE
Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SUMMER HIDEAWAY FOR FAMILIES at Crystal Springs lakefront bungalows in the pine woods; every convenience for easy housekeeping; a friendly mountain lake; freedom from clamor and turmoil; harmonious, congenial patronage; secluded but not isolated. Victory Gardens; tennis, other recreations; bus and train connections. Folders A. V. DIMOCK, Gilmanton Hills (P. W.), N. H.

SUMMER HOMES

HUMAROCK, near Hingham, Mass. — River front; furnished, six rooms, fireplace; boat. Mrs. Walter L. Brown, Dover, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

WAKEFIELD, N. H., on Great East Lake, 100 miles from Boston; available July-August; summer house with all conveniences; large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, pantry and lavatory on 1st floor; 4 bedrooms and sleeping porch on 2nd floor; wide screened porch; Frigidaire; boathouse, rowboat, bathhouse; 2-car garage; sandy bathing beach; $450. F. M. Libby, 190 Sumner St., Newton Center, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 17 West 73rd St., Apt. 1R—Sublet 2½ rooms completely furnished May 15-Sept. 15. $75.00 month. Trafalgar 4-0929.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 113th-60S W.—Large attractive combination room, kitchen, bath. Strictly fireproof. Exceptional neighborhood. See Supt. $45.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET

2 RMS., kitchenette, bath; June-Sept.; elev.; convenient Midtown location. Call PLaza 5-0866 morn. or Box X-23, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—Large rooms, kitchenette and bath; heat, hot water, gas; business couple; $45. Woodbridge 8-2228-M.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. 400 E. 52nd (9-Fl.)—3 delightful studios, baths, dressing room, kitchen; 3 exposures; business women or couple. PI 3-2492.

FOR RENT

IN SOUTHERN N. H.—8-room modern house, insulated; garage; garden; recessed in wooded lot; local bus; 5 minutes to R. R. & M. bus; 40 miles to Boston; suitable for those who appreciate quietness of woods. Box M-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued from previous page)

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
Fashions for Busy Women
—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Loretta's
FINE MILLINERY
SALON at
566 PLEASANT STREET

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Distinctive Clothes
for
Women and Misses

Where Greater
New Bedford
Buys Its Food
New Bedford Public Market
PHONE 5-7821

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & Co., INC.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Get War Bonds Here
"The most you can buy
Is the least you can do"
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for my Savings"
NEWTON, MASS

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE PAINTS
GARDEN SUPPLIES
HARDWARE

J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 Beacon Street Big. 4000

Main Office Big. 4000 — Lan. 0600, Lan. 0624, Big. 0877
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
OFFICIAL INSPECTION STATION
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
880 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1173 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS
FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 0811

Choice Flowers
for
MOTHER'S DAY
Sunday, May 9
EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
848 Walnut Street BIG. 0781

JUST INSURANCE
of all kinds
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street BIG. 7304

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE
(Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Spring Sale of Housefurnishings now in progress.
Big Savings
ENGLAND BROS.

HAVE
LAWN MOWERS
Sharpened and Set NOW!
Precision Work
'Pittsfield Tire' and Battery Shop
West and Center Sts. Howard S. Babbitt

For REAL VALUE
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
COOPER BUILDING
North Side of Fenn St. Dial 6421

KULDA'S
ICE CREAM and SODAS
SANDWICHES—LUNCHES
Soda Fountain Delicacies
38 SOUTH STREET

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

Authorized Camp Service
CAMP FOUNDATIONS
Fitted by a Camp Trained Corsetiere
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PATTERSON'S FLOWER STORE
1283 Hancock Street
GRAnite 0392
PResident 2054
Choose Plants *or* Flowers *for* Mother's Day
May 9, 1943.

NICER GIFTS FOR MOTHER
Lovely feminine gifts to express your thoughts
- Famous Cosmetics
- Branded Lingerie
- Better Accessories
- House Coats and Gowns

REMICK
THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pro. 1234

PITTSBURGH
LIVE PAINTS
Distributed by
Wm. Westland & Co.
1555 HANCOCK ST.

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

QUINCY FUR SHOP
GRA. 8569
For Unexcelled
FUR STORAGE
AT ONLY 2%
BONDED
VAULTS ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS
1249 Hancock Street

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12, AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1567 HANCOCK STREET

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

L. M. JOHNSON
Seeds—Bulbs—Fertilizers
Onion Sets
Baby Chicks—Ducklings—Turkey Poults.
6 HAVEN ST., READING Tel. Res. 1141

"Buy Coal Now"
Percy N. Sweetser
Tel. Reading 0044
Call for advice on your heating problems

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MOORE PRINTING CO.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Corner School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9346
Repairing and your favorite Line of Accessories

ROSE HARDWARE
George Rose, Prop.
Fix Up—Paint Up
Paint, Wallpaper, Screen Doors
Garden Tools, Wire
Seeds, Fertilizers
Magoun Square Pro. 1005

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MAISON WOODWORTH INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3733, Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

DYGERT PRINTING CO.
Office Forms
Stationery—Factory Forms
Dwight Street Springfield, Mass.
Dial 3-4258

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

Crossword Quiz Answers

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

ESTABLISHED 1907 PHONE 2-2349
American Window Cleaning Co.
1634 Main Street

Buy With Confidence
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 DWIGHT STREET
We Give S. H. Green Stamps with Lamps—Glassware Knickknacks—Figurines and Gift Items

Lovely Flowers
from CROFT'S
for MOTHER'S DAY
(F. T. D.)
393 Dwight Street Phone 4-2195

We Chose Your Spring and Summer Wardrobe With Care
MAUDE BARBER
240 Bridge St., Room 316 (Over the Georgian)
SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Phone 4-0048

Harvey & Lewis Co.
CAMERAS
Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

WELLESLEY

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square Medfield

WELLESLEY HILLS

Victory Garden Needs
Tools—Seeds—Insecticides
R. V. Yeomans Hardware
268 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

Your Domestic Rugs will last longer if shampooed by us
SOUTH SHORE CLEANSERS
814 Broad Street, East Weymouth
Phone Weymouth 2424
FUR STORAGE
2% *of your valuation*

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
143 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640

WINTHROP

REXALL ONE-CENT SALE
Great Semi-Annual Event
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday
May 12, 13, 14, 15
B. N. SAMUELS, INC.
Pharmacist
48 Woodside Ave. Ocean 2280

GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Graduation Day—June 11
BUXTON BILLFOLDS
PEN AND PENCIL SETS
FINE JEWELRY
WATCH REPAIRING A SPECIALTY
Gilbert R. Rand, Jeweler
16 Bartlett Road Ocean 0808-M

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
Expert care of the hair and skin.
MARCELLING
PERMANENT WAVING
FINGERWAVING
22 Pleasant St., Room 323 Phone 4-7558

Tots to Teens
Find Good Values
at
Children's Shop
478 Main Street, opp. City Hall
Youth Center of Worcester

European Classified

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

LADY employed during day requires accommodation with Christian Scientists in or near Guildford, Surrey. Box W-1876, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

LADY requires small flat or furnished room. Pinner, Northwood or Harrow. Box W-1947, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

ANTIQUES FOR SALE

GENUINE OIL PAINTINGS FOR SALE. Family association. Five Portraits. Enquiring and replies to Box W-1944, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

European Classified
(Continued)

APARTMENTS

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—Comfortable private apartments or bed, breakfast; near church, sea; quiet locality; moderate. Bowden, 5 Severn Avenue.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new. 70/-. Post or call. RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Abb. 7248.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON.—Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57286. C. B. STOCKER, 46, Hyde Road.

POST VACANT

EASTBOURNE. — Wanted working housekeeper for small house, one lady, very quiet place, comfortable home. Box W-1727, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

England

BATH

Perfect Printing
of
Every Description
The MENDIP PRESS, Bath

L. B. YOUNG LTD.
SHOE SPECIALIST
6, Argyle Street, Bath
STYLE with COMFORT

BEDFORD

It never Rains but Our Reputation Soars!
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
105, High Street, Bedford.
34, Abington Street, Northampton.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
13 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 333
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu Corsets and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

T. MEPHAM & SONS
Removals and Storage
Town Hall Square Tel. Bexhill 515
Fire-Resisting Depository

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and 30 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

Kendall
64 Branches
THE UMBRELLA AND RAINCOAT SPECIALISTS
11, Bull Street, Birmingham.
94, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton.
46, The Parade, Leamington.

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
F. KNIGHT LTD. (Proprietor)
Soho Pool Wharf, Hockley
Birmingham 18

A. G. HURRELL M.I.M.T.
Offers Complete Motoring Services
Sales, Exchanges, Repairs
Taxis, Cycles, Motorcycles
Trailers and Caravans
TYBURN GARAGE LTD.
1016 Kingsbury Road, Tyburn, Erdington
Tel. Cas. Bromwich 2065

BOURNEMOUTH

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
63-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

ARTS and CRAFTS
FIR VALE ROAD (Opp. Grand Hotel)
Also at
The Old Smithy, Milford-on-Sea
Cordially invite you to inspect our very choice collection of useful, beautiful, and interesting articles.
A short visit to this remarkable collection of beautiful craftsmanship will soothe, rest, and comfort you amidst the turmoil of today.
TEL.: BOURNEMOUTH 5496

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
55 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959
Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen
THE QUADRANT TEL. 313

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, TEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
3 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

Jarrard's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

TOMORROW MAY BE RAIN-DAY
KENDALL
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
79, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
166, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.
662, Christchurch Road, Boscombe.

F. WILKINS (1930) LTD.
(Bakers and Confectioners)
Makers of Quality Bakery Products since 1800
Branches throughout Bournemouth.

THE WINDOW WITH THE SPINNING WHEEL

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES
EST. 1923
For woollies warm and light, also tweeds, rugs, wools, etc.
119 Old Christchurch Road Tel. 4337

CORNER GARAGE
Phone Ferndown 21
MOTOR AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Tecalemit Service Station
Customers' Cars called for. Estimates and advice free. Tyres, oil, Spares.
Personal Supervision
L. T. Dowland M.I.M.E. Manager

A. S. PRINCE & Co.
LIMITED
BUILDING CONTRACTORS
PLUMBERS & DECORATORS
1079, Christchurch Rd.
Pokesdown Hill, Bournemouth
Tel. Southbourne 85

BRIGHTON and HOVE

A GOOD IDEA!
Visit Plummer Rogers
Shoe Specialist—Foot Fitter
26/28 Brunswick Rd., Shoreham-by-Sea Sussex
Also SOUTH STREET, LANCING

BRISTOL

KODAK SERVICE
Prompt Developing and Printing
Bring your films to
Strode Cosh & Penfold
153 Ashley Road (Next door to Metropole) or 8 other addresses in Bristol

LANE & ROBINSON LIMITED
FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR
AND HIGH CLASS REPAIRS

98A WHITELADIES ROAD
CLIFTON BRISTOL

Jolly & Son Ltd
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(Continued from previous page)

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS and FIGURES
WHEN THE TOMB OF TUTANKHAMEN, WHO RULED EGYPT ABOUT 1350 B.C, WAS OPENED, VASES CONTAINING QUANTITIES OF STILL FRAGRANT AROMATICS WERE FOUND.
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K. PARRIS
THE SIZE OF A DROP IS NOT STANDARD. IT VARIES WITH DIFFERENT LIQUIDS; THEREFORE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO SAY DEFINITELY HOW MANY DROPS FILL A STANDARD GALLON.

Coats of Arms of United Nations

This is the twenty-ninth article in a series of thirty explaining the symbols of the United Nations.

By Margaret Whittemore

29—Dominican Republic

It was at Santo Domingo, or the Dominican Republic, that Christopher Columbus landed on his first voyage; and here was made the first European settlement in the Western Hemisphere. In 1844 a State was formed here by separation of the Spanish or eastern section of the island of Hispaniola from the Republic of Haiti. At that time the Dominicans designed a flag of red and blue crossed in the center with white. In the middle of the white cross appears the coat of arms.

The background of the shield consists of a design similar to that of the flag: two alternate red and blue sections divided by a white cross. Upon this background are seen four national flags placed in pairs on the right and left sides and united in the center. The red symbolizes the blood of the heroes; white, the ideals of redemption; and blue, the ideals of liberty.

An open book of the Holy Scriptures rests upon these flags, and above it is a small cross on both sides of which are inclined lances or spears. The motto, "Dios, Patria, Libertad," (God, Country, Liberty) is written in golden letters on a streamer of blue ribbon above the shield. These words were the secret password of "La Trinitaria," the patrictic society which inaugurated the revolution of 1844, resulting in the freedom of the Republic. Below the shield is another ribbon with the words, "Republica Dominicana." A branch of laurel, symbolizing triumph, appears on the left side of the shield, and on the right, a palm signifying glory.

(Tomorrow: El Salvador)

In Lighter Vein

More on the Meat Shortage

The Government Thinks of Everything Note: Owing to the meat shortage, Hollywood producers of Westerns have been requested to omit scenes of stampeding cattle.—The New Yorker.

Holiday!

A small-part actor used to haunt his agent's office saying: "Anythin' doin' for me today, Ted?" and Ted would answer: "Sorry, Charlie, nothin' doin'."

As the weeks went by words became superfluous. Charlie would look in, lift his eyebrows inquiringly, and Ted would shake his head.

This went on for years. Then one day Charlie broke silence. He strode in saying: "Oh, by the way, Ted, don't book me for any job during the next fortnight. I've decided to take a holiday."—Tit-Bits.

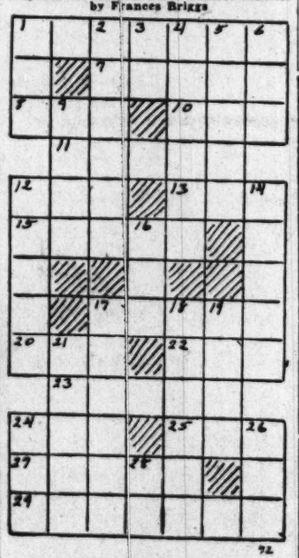
Set to Work

"Well, my good fellow, this is a great University. Its name is known in every corner of the world. When you leave here you can be proud of your background. Think of it. You have had every advantage a young man could desire. Your four years have been spent in profitable pursuit of the greatest thoughts of the greatest minds the world has known. Now your time has come to choose a profession. The world is entitled to expect a lot from you. What are you going to turn your hand to?"

"I've got a fine job at a pickle factory."—Exchange.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

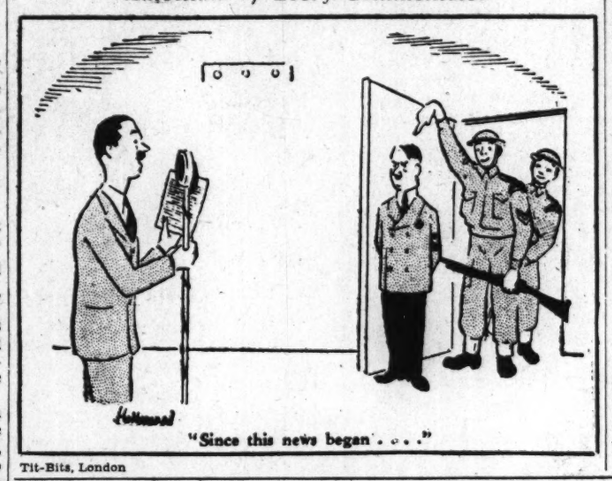
1—Who is the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture?
7—What is first name of heroine of Sheridan's "The Rivals"?
8—Bleat of a sheep.
10—Who is heroine of Dickens' "Little Dorrit"?
11—What Italian seaport is at head of Gulf of Quarnero?
12—Counter at which food is served is what?
13—What is a small snake of Egypt?
15—Regions.
17—What hero of humorous poem wanted to fly?
20—Flight of what bird is noiseless and buoyant?
22—What is name of lion who introduces M-G-M films?
23—A compositor is what?
24—Help.
26—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
27—How does Mrs. Humans describe New England coast in her well-known poem?
29—Natoma is titular heroine of opera by whom?

Down

1—What is an arrangement of interwoven parts?
2—What American actress made stage debut impersonating Sir Harry Lauder?
3—In Stephen Foster's song, where is it that "sun shines bright" (abbr.)?
4—What is a precious stone used in gem cutting?
5—Pleasures are what?
6—What is the time of light?
9—From a great distance.
12—Who would sing title role in opera, "Mefistofele"?
14—You would find a pin bridge in what musical instrument?
16—According to Whittier, what month is "the moon of the spring-t me" (abbr.)?
17—What is a form of aircraft similar to an airplane, but without any engine?
18—Who is "the lily maid of Astolat"?
19—Snakelike fishes.
21—If you emulated John Davidson, would you write, paint, or fight?
24—Kind of tree.
25—What was the potasse, worn by ancients?
28—What were initials of "Bard of Avonshire"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Ambition of Every Commentator



"Since this news began . . . ."

Tit-Bits, London

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Jerusalem Artichoke Can Be a Source of Sugar?

In the first place, the Jerusalem artichoke does not come from Palestine. Its name is a corruption of the Italian word **girasole**, meaning "turning to the sun." It is a native American weed and one of the wild sunflowers.

It differs from garden sunflowers in having tubers on its roots, like potatoes. However, where the potato contains starch, the Jerusalem artichoke tubers contain inulin. Inulin, when treated with warm, acidified water, changes to levulose, a kind of sugar. Two pounds of levulose will do as much sweetening as three pounds of cane or beet sugar. It is also more soluble in water and consequently will make a sweeter syrup than dextrose or ordinary sugar.

Levulose has one drawback for daily use in the home—it absorbs water from humid atmosphere and would require a well-covered sugar bowl to keep it from caking or melting.

How Electric Relays Can Help Prevent Flat Wheels on Trains?

Flat wheels on railroad trains result when the brakes lock the wheels while the train is in motion, causing them to slide along the track. To save expense of repair and to increase braking efficiency, an electric brake control has been developed by the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company.

The device employs electric relays which operate whenever the speed of one of two associated wheels turns abnormally faster than the other. The operation of the relay, when a wheel locks, reduces the air pressure in the brake system until the locked wheel is again free to roll at the same speed as its fellows.

Where the Biggest Stone Ever Hewn Is Located?

A huge rectangular block of stone, believed to be the largest ever quarried in one piece, was found at Baalbek, Syria. This stone is 71 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 13 feet high, and weighs more than 3,000,000 pounds.

W. P. Keasbey

Wide World

Army Scrap

Nothing is too small to escape the eye of the Army salvage experts. This soldier is holding a load of milk-bottle wires—the tiny wire that binds the cap to the top of the bottle. Soldiers turn in the wire after each meal. With the Army using millions of bottles of milk every day, the tiny wires add up to tons of metal.

A Verse for Today . . .

And Judah said, The strength of the bearers of burdens is decayed, and there is much rubbish; so that we are not able to build the wall. And I looked, and rose up, and said . . . Be not ye afraid of them: remember the LORD.—NEH. 4:10, 14

His Brothers' Need

Palm Beach, Fla.

Many are the unselfish and kind deeds that are brought to the notice of canteen workers among the servicemen.

A young soldier, enjoying an inexpensive meal in pleasant surroundings of a canteen here, asked if soldiers ever came in who could not pay for a meal and if so what happened.

He was told that any man in the service would be given whatever he wanted without charge if he could not pay. On leaving, the soldier gave a ten-dollar bill to the canteen workers, remarking, "That is for the boys who can't pay."

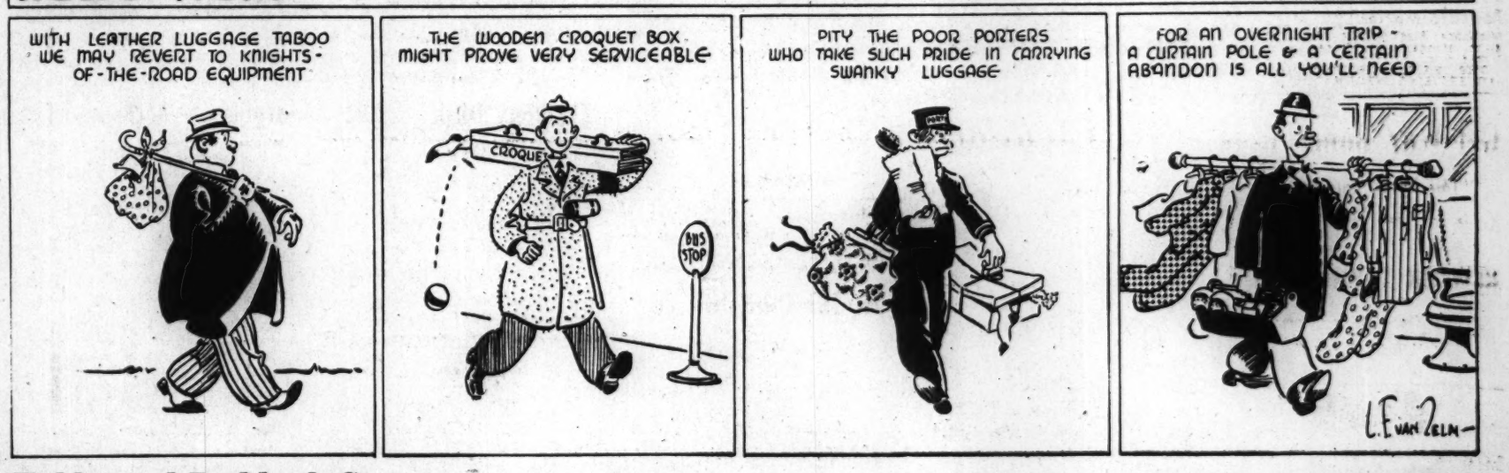
Brevities

Chicago Daily News: It is believed the first daily newspaper was published in China in 713 A. D. And that two days later, Old Subscriber wrote in, letting the editor know how to conduct his sheet.

Detroit News: The great American sense of humor will see us through, as where the Dorchester (Wis.) Clarion suggests that a pinch of salt is greatly improved by dropping it on a thick T-bone steak.

Pittsburg (Kan.) Sun: 10,000 American-made alarm clocks are on the way to England to help awaken that country in time to go to work. We wonder how that is going to promote the friendly feeling of the British for America.

NEWS ITEM — WASHINGTON ··· ALL-LEATHER LUGGAGE IS OUT FOR THE DURATION


WITH LEATHER LUGGAGE TABOO WE MAY REVERT TO KNIGHTS-OF-THE-ROAD EQUIPMENT
THE WOODEN CROQUET BOX MIGHT PROVE VERY SERVICEABLE
CROQUET
BUS STOP
PITY THE POOR PORTERS WHO TAKE SUCH PRIDE IN CARRYING SWANKY LUGGAGE
FOR AN OVERNIGHT TRIP - A CURTAIN POLE & A CERTAIN ABANDON IS ALL YOU'LL NEED
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*However, No Less Lovely*

By Le Pelley

SNIF SNIF. MMMM
I GUESS SPRING IS REALLY HERE ....
JUST GET THAT AROMA !! AH-H.. FRESH GRASS, CLOVER, BLOOD ROOT, ARBUTUS AND MARSH MARIGOLD ... A SCENT THAT TOUCHES ME DEEP INSIDE !!
YOU AREN'T KIDDING..
??
ALL YOU SMELL IS CORNED BEEF AND CABBAGE COOKING... !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Word to the Wise!*

By Rodgers

"Where are you going to spend the day?" Sponge asked me this morning.
"Where? I'm not planning to go anywhere—" I told her
"Well, you'd better start planning right now!" she meowed—"House cleaning starts today!"
"Oh! Oh! Thanks for the tip!" I wagged

The Adventures of Waddles—*On the Alert*

By The Hagers

Said Ted, "Sylvester Scaup's in town. At everyone he seems to frown.
I've watched his gloomy look erase The smile from many a happy face."
"There's work for us to do here, Ted; We can't permit this gloom to spread.
For we both know gloom has no might. It can't put out one ray of light!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

African Springboard

The shape of things to come can be seen from all the world's capitals—including Berlin, Rome and Tokyo—as the long accumulating power of the United Nations is released in Tunisia. The Germans who get back to Europe from this most uncomfortable adventure in conquest will comprise at best a remnant of armies to whom defeat will have become almost a habit. Their return will do nothing for German morale. On the contrary, they will seem like harbingers of the forces following after them—the United Nations forces.

One of the most striking aspects of the battle for Tunisia is the utter domination of the air by United Nations aircraft. The unexpectedly rapid progress of our armies in the last day or two was of course made possible partly by the clearing away of clouds and rain which had hampered aerial attacks on the enemy. But as impressive as the concentration and coordination of air power with that of the Allied land forces is the apparently complete lack of air support for Axis troops. United Nations planes seem to have ranged over the battlefields almost at will, and far out over the Mediterranean in 2,000 sorties to smash Axis supply bases and lines.

Allied forces have entered the outskirts of the Nazis' two last strongholds in Africa—Tunis and Bizerte. And the pace of the United Nations advance, together with the unfolding of power which has characterized it, gives point to the discussions of an imminent invasion of Europe. The Nazis cannot postpone this invasion merely by holding Bizerte and Tunis under siege; they must show themselves able to mass air power at these points so as to threaten allied transport in the Mediterranean.

That they have not been able to bring adequate air support to their troops in Tunisia is an indication that the allies may safely by-pass Bizerte and Tunis. It would seem that somewhere the Nazis must have amassed a considerable air armada. Nevertheless statements like that of Elmer Davis, head of OWI, that an invasion of Europe will take place this summer and may begin before the Tunisian battle ends, reports of large United Nations convoys on the move, the more satisfied tone of statements out of Moscow, and the appointment of General Devers, an expert in ground warfare, to take the place left vacant by General Andrews's passing, are all indications that a major attack on Hitler's "Fortress Europe" is not far off.

Labor Men Who Stop Strikes

John L. Lewis has opened the floodgates to a great deal of anti-labor legislation, James B. Carey, national secretary-treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, remarked this week. Public feeling was already rising. Mr. Lewis's coal strike gave it a big prod. But sentiment should be tempered with the realization that Mr. Lewis today is not typical. Most of the wartime labor leaders are working to head off strikes.

"I've worn myself tired running around stopping strikes," comments the regional director of one of the large labor organizations, who has oversight of many local unions in a group of States. "I told one meeting where they were planning to walk out that if they did, I would tear their union charter off the wall. They didn't go out."

Similarly another regional labor leader relates, "I was at a meeting of the War Manpower Commission when I heard a strike was coming on at one of our plants which is making rifles. I jumped in my car because the train could not get there in time. It was quite a trip. We reached the plant, they were already coming out. We drove them back."

There are of course irresponsibles in the labor movement, both among the leaders and the rank and file. There are men who will play with fire for their own gain. There are strikes that ordinarily would be justified, strikes that would never occur except in boom times, and strikes that are simply foolish. None of these can be justified in a nation at war. But they cover only a fraction of the strike possibilities.

On the whole organized labor is conforming pretty well to its no-strike pledge. Labor leaders occasionally are taking things from management that normally they would not swallow, rather than call a walkout. The labor leadership which today pleads with its people to stay in represents a real majority in the labor world.

Mathematics—German Exile

The annual report of the Rockefeller Foundation, reviewing 1942, finds the United States become the world capital of mathematics. The distinction is far more than academic. The higher mathematics are just now as important in carrying on the war as that most familiar subdivision, the everyday practice of the third R, in determining how many points in the ration book are available for today's dinner. The nation that has the best higher mathematicians has an important advantage.

Raymond B. Fosdick, reporting as President of the Foundation, says:

> Hitler's atrocities have exiled to this country so many notable mathematics scholars that America is now the world capital in this science, which is proving so essential to war. . . . The men driven out from Goettingen, many of them specialists in pure mathematics—as well as their associates from other continental institutions—are today making an extraordinary contribution to America's war effort. . . . As the pressure of war intensifies the military and naval demand for mathematics, the service of these highly trained brains becomes indispensable.

Hitler was not concerned with loss of Germanic prestige in scholarship when he made Germany impossible for such men. He may have reflected that Odin, Vili, and Ve slew the giant Ymir and created a New Order without knowing anything at all about the higher mathematics. It isn't being done that way today.

Winning Peace

Beyond winning a war there is the concomitant necessity for surviving a war. With a few post-1919 experiences of its own to recall, and the much more severe trials of other nations abundantly in memory, the United States today has lively appreciation that harmful economic effects of war must be guarded against.

The efforts America is extending in this direction may not be wholehearted, they may lack wisdom in some respects, they are not complete, or sufficient; but they must be seen as historically important steps along a largely unblazed trail toward a more stable, peaceful world if their full significance is to be appreciated. Once this perspective is achieved, the place of service of each individual in this effort becomes clearer, and the value of individual sacrifice to attain the objective becomes more evident.

The first big point to bear in thought is that there is no economic isolation, even during a war in which the United States is cut off from trade with extensive areas now controlled by enemy governments.

Suppose price controls are thrown off, suppose the Farm Bloc succeeds in winning higher food prices, suppose miners succeed in breaching the "Little Steel" formula and that wages soar much higher than they already have. These developments would not mean simply that millions of unorganized Americans would be ground down by the forces of inflation. It would be bad enough were that the case, for it has been shown that the cruelties of inflation are secondary only to those of the actual battlefield. But the threat goes farther. Bernard M. Baruch very ably reminds us that unless America has a low price structure when the war ends, Americans may win the war only to lose the peace.

Unless America can go to the peace table with its price structure somewhat in line with that of the gaunt nations, can it enter the economic collaboration so necessary for peace? Mr. Baruch points out that with a low price structure the United States can insist upon living standards everywhere being raised, so that America's will not be destroyed. "With higher living standards and wages, the purchasing power for fuller world trade will be provided. What greater preventive of war can you effect?" asks Mr. Baruch.

Just as plainly, with a high price structure America will lose its foreign markets and may once more take refuge behind the artificial high tariff barriers that foment political isolation, that emphasize the disparity between various segments of its economy, and that fail to provide full employment.

Summed up, the battle to keep prices down on the home front, to make sacrifices in purchasing power, to buy bonds, to pay higher taxes, to curtail profiteering, to construct a lean, hard economy in America are all steps toward winning the peace. Individuals who help effect this end are contributing toward a more peaceful world.

Our Readers Say—

Miners' Patriotism

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial on the patriotism of the miners was a very kindly statement, but I must disagree with much that you say.

As you know, the wages of the miners have been greatly increased in the last two or three years—more than 50 per cent. Their pay is now greater than that of the majority of other workers.

Now these other workers, who are paid less than the miners, and who suffer from the same high cost of living, are not wilfully sabotaging our war effort, are not giving joy to Hitler and his allies. The miners know perfectly well that they are doing all of these things. The fact that other groups are guilty of selfishness is no excuse for the far, far greater evil now perpetrated by the miners.

As to the leader of these men, John L. Lewis, it is perfectly clear that he answers 100 per cent to the definition of "one who in time of war gives aid and comfort to the enemy." One insignificant citizen gave very slight aid to one Nazi airman. He has been condemned to death, yet the powerful John L. Lewis is at large and free to continue his vicious efforts to wreck our war effort.

I am finding it exceedingly difficult to rearrange my thinking and consider these striking miners as being patriotic Americans.

Newton Center, Mass. SAMUEL B. PAUL

Bomb Instruction Outdated?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A short time ago I read an item in The Christian Science Monitor to the effect that at Amherst College, one could learn certain changes in incendiary bombs. That sand and spray were not effective, and that one should use a robust stream from a hose. Also that the three-pound charge of TNT in the nose of bombs as used now in Europe explodes in from one to seven minutes.

Most citizens in Maine believe that the instructions given out in air-raid schools, and pamphlets issued by the Maine Office of Civilian Defense a year ago are still in force.

If that item is true, then the set-up for another Pearl Harbor is all about us. If it isn't true I would like very much to know it.

Bangor, Maine HERBERT C. HICKS

Grain Among the Chaff

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For one among the myriads who love to see the world enlightened, I am much encouraged by your constantly more experienced and inspired staff writers, in their respective fields. Such striking lines and studies remind one of those rarer ones in former years that moved public opinion in a handful of sound Liberal newspapers, like the Manchester Guardian, or the Conservative, yet free, London Times. As for example your publication of the letter from Sumner Welles to Dr. Perry, printed on your Editorial Page. What good grain among the chaff, and a breeze to blow the chaff away!

San Francisco LARS B. GRAVEM

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

The Problem of Argentina

Any light is welcome on what makes Argentina cling to a policy of "prudent neutrality," and maintain diplomatic relations with the Axis, long after the rest of the hemisphere has either broken relations or gone to war.

From more than a year of observation in Argentina, Sax Bradford has brought back considerable illumination. In THE BATTLE FOR BUENOS AIRES (New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50), this young North American correspondent and editor corrects some of the more prevalent misconceptions about Argentina.

Mr. Bradford is caustic toward his own countrymen "who make the long trip south in order to learn something about South American life," only to "learn about the rumba from the game steward on shipboard and remain intellectually exhausted after this feat."

For his part, Mr. Bradford has discovered the Argentina of cool thinkers in their European salons. He delves into reasons for the strange complex of attitudes that conditions Argentina for at least a passive receptivity to Axis viewpoints.

Near the center of the vortex he sees the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Argentina. Although this hierarchy has publicly stated its opposition to the Axis, Mr. Bradford traces some of the deeper motivations of conservative Argentine opinion straight back to clerical influences. Yet the picture is by no means clear, and he reports as one seeking to document confusion.

For instance, there is the fact, observed elsewhere in Latin America, of widespread independence of clerical dogmas among leading citizens. Even so, the mental atmosphere is one of ultra-conservatism that resists social change. In the upheaval of thought due to the clash of Argentine conservatism with forces loosed by the war, Nazi propagandists have sought to sow more confusion. They have presented "documents" from Roman Catholic countries in Europe, to persuade Argentines that Naziism supports their way of life against the "materialistic, godless, Free-mason democracies."

The headway made by this propaganda among influential Argentines not only has startled democratic outsiders who uncovered it, but has aroused informed Roman Catholics in Argentina.

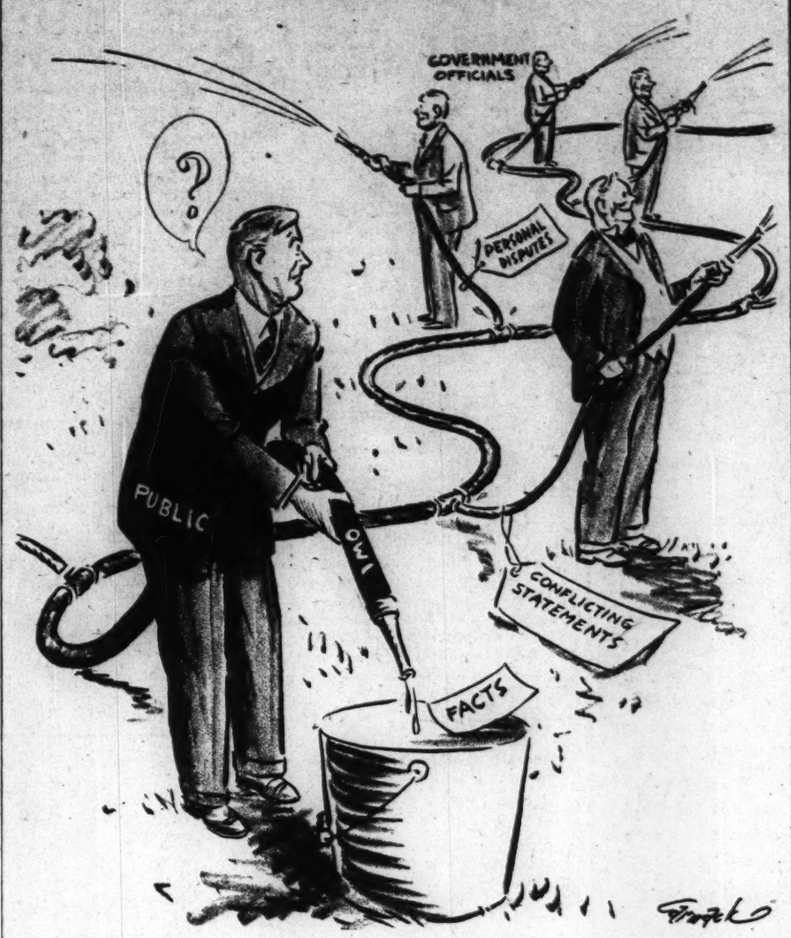
In other fields Mr. Bradford presents additional information on Berlin's techniques for defending its last open door in the Americas. Nazi spies and propagandists are tracked to their lairs in distant Misiones, or exposed in their multiple wiles at the capital. There may be questions raised about some of the information, but most of it is well-documented.

Mr. Bradford gives considerable attention to descriptions of Argentine scenes and folk customs, especially in Buenos Aires.

In one brief chapter on anti-Nazi activities of Brazil and Uruguay, he does justice to Brazil by placing that country first among those to awaken to the Nazi danger.

The long book would have been improved by omitting an epilogue that races hastily across the Andes and all the way back to the United States. R. H. S.

Too Many Outlets?



Down the Middle of the Road

Toward an American Solution

By Erwin D. Canham

President Conant of Harvard says that it is fair to classify those Americans who think and talk about political and economic matters in terms of direction either as reactionaries or as radicals. But, he says, they are either "American" reactionaries or "European" radicals. And, in stirring language, he calls for American radicals.

Put less startlingly, President Conant wants what many of us want. He wants an American solution for American domestic problems. More, he wants a forward-looking and progressive solution. And he is dismayed because reactionaries (those who would return to something like our pre-war status) are thoroughly American, while the radicals (those who look forward to a different solution) are following European patterns.

President Roosevelt and the New Dealers would deny that their pattern is European. And, in fact, they would be able to point to many Jeffersonian or Jacksonian touches in their program—particularly in the manner and language with which Mr. Roosevelt presents it. But they would not be able to controvert the clear fact that much of the pattern of the New Deal follows British or German models. In particular, the centralization of power and control which is a central fact of the New Deal is distinctly not American. Division of power, local responsibility, checks and balances, are all typical American practices.

* * *

To President Conant the choice between American reaction and European radicalism is a disastrous one. He sees failure either way. In a genuinely American program of progressivism he sees hope. What would be the main points of such a program? He advances these:

> Equalitarianism—but of opportunity, not of reward—as, for example, the right to receive more than $25,000 a year in net earnings.
>
> Levelling—constitutional confiscation of all property once a generation. This is a special idea with President Conant, and he describes it—in an Atlantic Monthly article—as the kernel of his radical philosophy.
>
> Universal educational opportunity—but with awareness of the dangers of Federal control.
>
> Supreme efforts to "find the equivalent of these magic lands of the old frontier."

These are but a few of the planks in the American solution outlined by the Harvard President. His conclusions, in the May Atlantic, are eloquent and arresting:

"The war itself was a manifestation of a larger maladjustment. To correct this maladjustment we cannot invoke the shades of the liberals of the *laissez faire* Manchester school of thought. Rather, in this country we must invoke our radical ancestors and with their spirit attack the problems of a stratified society, highly mechanized and forced to continue along the road of mass production. Without further apologies, therefore, I recommend to the attention of all who are interested in preserving freedom the need for the American radical—the missing political link between the past and future of this great democratic land."

That is a stirring challenge. We have a job on our hands. It is important to remember that the great days of our nation were days of change—vast change—social and economic and political. Thus we may anticipate and even welcome change in the days ahead. But it can be change in the American pattern, change based upon the lessons we have learned.

* * *

It is needful also to recall the "magic lands of the old frontier." Our nation was built by mining and minting and manufacturing the resources of a continent. Just as valuable resources are still there. There is the frontier of the air, the frontier of the motor vehicle, the frontier of decent living, housing, feeding, working. But these frontiers must be conquered in the American way.

What is that way? Well, in our past we see a good deal of selfishness, waste, corruption. But we also see vast unleashed forces of conquest and achievement. In our own time the automotive industry has made just as big a conquest as was ever done down through the American years. And it has shaken down, gone through its growing pains, emerged into a mature and well-balanced, controlled industry. The same thing has begun to happen in the air. It will probably also happen in housing.

Indeed, the ending of this war is likely to release such forces, completely fluid, as will do the job of making America over for a 1950 model. I do not think President Conant needs to worry about the emergence of an American solution. It will emerge, the resultant of the various forces which have always produced American ways and deeds. We are a nation in balance, and in a large sense always have been.

We will not always have a neat blueprint showing us the way. But we will get there.

Mirror of World Opinion

'Stout-Hearted John Bullism'

May a woman of 89 years occupy a few lines in your valued paper to add her grateful thanks for that most wonderful broadcast from the Prime Minister on Sunday, March 21?

I was born and brought up in the days of Palmerston and Disraeli, and was encouraged to read and enjoy their writings and the speeches of the latter, but what we heard, thanks to the BBC, is far above anything that these two leaders of public opinion ever taught us. The simplicity, the stout-hearted John Bullism, and the liberal recognition of the sufferings of nearly all Europe teach us how grateful we ought to be to God for being led in the present day by such a single-hearted, true Briton.

Of course, we cannot expect one-half of the plans to be carried out in his lifetime, by such a mass of races, religions, and political views, but I am sure that God will lead our people and our great American allies in the task of unifying the nations and bringing the masses of varying tribes in China and in Russia into one brotherly willingness to cooperate for the peace of the world.

ONE BORN IN 1854

—A letter in *The Times*, London

The Wide Horizon

Russia's Baltic Problem

By V. Sukhomlin

(Translated from the Russian by M. J. Heyduke)

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE: *The following article by V. Sukhomlin, a well known Russian journalist, has appeared in the Russian daily Novoye Russkoye Slovo, published in New York City. The author of the article only recently came to the United States from France and is by no means a partisan of the Bolshevist regime.*

The American press often has upheld a view that the Baltic States should be restored, after the victory over Germany, to their previous status quo. . . .

Some of the ardent advocates of Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian independence portray the case so as to make it appear that the Soviet Union, with imperialistic ambitions, destroyed in 1940 three virtuous democracies and deprived three free nations of independence.

Journalists more favorably disposed to Russia excuse the occupation of the Baltic littoral and Lithuania on the ground of strategical considerations, and, according to their view, the disarmament of Germany and the future organization of world security will allow Russia to renounce strategical frontiers.

* * *

It is unnecessary for me to remind your readers that Russia became a great European Power only after she established herself in 1721 on the shores of the Baltic Sea; that Revel, Riga, Windau, the Islands of Oesel and Dagö have been as necessary to her security as Puerto Rico and Pearl Harbor are to the security of the United States.

But perhaps it would be timely to recall that after the first World War the United States maintained a position on this question totally different from the line now taken by some American newspapers.

Unlike the French, the American Government twenty years ago condemned the policy of dismemberment of Russia. Even then, when the Washington Government decided to recognize the Baltic States, it unmistakably made clear in the very act of this acknowledgment that it did not regard the detachment of these lands from Russia as final and irrevocable.

The official documents made public by the State Department leave no doubt on this head. The first and best known document is a note of Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby of August 10, 1920. After recalling the Russian Army's role in the war with Germany, this note states in part:

"To summarize the position of the Government, I would say . . . that it would regard with satisfaction a declaration by Allied and Associated Powers, that the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected. These boundaries should properly include the whole of the former Russian Empire, with the exception of Finland proper, ethnic Poland, and such territory as may by agreement form a part of the Armenian State." . .

* * *

Known to me and generally forgotten by many are the diplomatic papers recognizing the Baltic States. They are two. The first is the report by Evan E. Young, Commissioner of Riga, of April 6, 1922, on the basis of which these States were recognized, and the second is the cablegram of the Secretary of State Hughes of July 25, 1922, in which he asked Mr. Young to inform the Baltic Governments about recognition and to make known to them the text of the American Government's declaration.

The declaration states in part:

"The Governments of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been recognized *de jure* or *de facto* by the principal Governments of Europe and have entered into treaty relations with their neighbors.

"In extending to them recognition on its part, the Government of the United States takes cognizance of the actual existence of these Governments during a considerable period of time and of the successful maintenance within their borders of political and economic stability.

"The United States has consistently maintained that the disturbed conditions of Russian affairs may not be made the occasion for their alienation of Russian territory, and this principle is not deemed to be infringed by the recognition at this time of the Governments of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania which have been set up and maintained by an indigenous population."

By the acknowledgment of an accomplished fact in 1922, America has not taken upon herself an obligation to support these States endlessly in the future and to object to their return to Russia. . . .

The voluntary renunciation of an outlet to the sea, absolutely necessary for a country with 200,000,000 population, is unthinkable.

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